

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## SWIFT WINS WEIGHT MARKING CASE.

One of the first court decisions as to the effectiveness of recently-passed state food laws was made in a Nebraska court this week, and it is of special importance to the packing trade. In a case defended by Swift & Company as a test of the Nebraska law Judge Cornish at Lincoln on Wednesday decided the net weight branding clause of the Nebraska food law to be unconstitutional.

The state food commissioner brought action against Swift & Company for violation of the state law in failing to brand the net weight on packages of hams, bacon, etc. The regulation was meant to apply to all food products, including grocery package goods, etc. But the meat packers were picked out as the victims of the first suit, and it was a bad start, judging by the result. The court instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the packers, declaring as he did so that the police powers of the state could not be extended to the labelling of provisions, and pronouncing the net weight marking clause of the law to be illegal and void.

The strong showing made by Swift & Company in its defense is believed to have given the court a clear idea of the situation. It was shown by the packers that all provisions shrink after being put in their wrappings for shipment and sale. If the net weight at the time of wrapping were marked, it would not be the true weight later on when the retailer came to open the wrapping or sell the goods.

It would be the easiest matter in the world for a state inspector to buy a canvassed or parchment-wrapped ham or side of bacon weeks or months after it has been packed, and tearing open the wrapping, weigh the meat and prosecute the wholesaler or retailer for selling short or false weight. In other words, the law requiring the branding of net weights would force the packer to violate another provision of the same law against false weights. The shrinkage of the meats would also render the packer liable to prosecution for misbranding.

The state could not combat such an argument, but it will appeal the case to the State Supreme Court, desiring to secure a final opinion as to the constitutionality of the law.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE.

Practical trade information may be found every week on page 20. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

## BRITISH ATTACK OUR CANNED MEATS AGAIN

According to cable dispatches from London this week the British newspapers are giving great prominence to a report of the British Admiralty concerning naval stores, in which it is stated that "in view of the continuance of a strong feeling in the fleet against American canned meats, the issue of which was suspended in June, 1906, the Admiralty decided not to again issue such meat." It is stated that all stores of this kind have been sold to outside parties.

Of course the British press makes a great point of this official statement, coming as it does in the midst of one of the recurrent periods of British frenzy against the American meat trade and its success in providing the British market with meat products in competition with home and colonial meats. Anything detrimental to American meats or the American trade is widely published, while the other side of the question gets practically no hearing.

The announcement by the Admiralty that it has disposed of its stores of American canned meats is a frank admission, in so many words, that it cannot maintain discipline in the fleet. The stories spread abroad two years ago concerning American canned meats were long ago exploded. British government officials repeatedly expressed their approval of our methods and products.

The British army authorities have contracted for and are continuing to take on contract large supplies of canned meats from Chicago packers. Evidently the British army is better disciplined and less hysterically inclined than the navy. American canned meats are better and cheaper than rival products available for British government uses. Yet the admiralty sacrifices the health of its men and the money in its treasury to the prejudice inspired among British sailors by the malicious canards of two years ago, long ago exploded.

## But They Buy More Canned Meats.

In this same connection it is interesting to note the fact that while our meat exports in most lines have decreased in volume in recent months, as compared to a year ago, a rather notable increase has taken place in our exports of canned meats. Official statistics show that our exports of canned beef for January amounted to 3,392,745 lbs., compared to only 1,040,675 lbs. for the same month a year ago. Our exports of canned beef for December last amounted to 3,756,962 lbs.,

compared to only 639,042 lbs. in the December previous.

And as we look at these figures we discover that the British public does not share the timorousness of the British Admiralty or the hysteria of the British newspapers. At least it would seem so, judging from the fact that of the December canned beef exports enumerated above 3,087,946 lbs. went to Great Britain, as compared to the insignificant amount of 197,172 lbs. in the December previous. Evidently the British public has recovered from the scare of two years ago, even if the Admirals and the sailors and the newspapers have not.

The current general assault in Great Britain on American meats is recognized as a political move. The latest line of attack is of the nature of the report of the Local Government Board's food inspector some weeks ago, attacking our American government inspection system as inadequate and denouncing American meat exports to Great Britain as diseased. Another inspector has lately submitted a report calculated to "substantiate" the first. This campaign material is given the widest publicity, the object being to hurt American trade and stir up a sentiment which will enable the enactment of hostile legislation or the enforcement of discriminatory regulations against American products.

## London Dealer Defends Our Meats.

That the British trade or the British public is not unanimous in support of these attacks is indicated by a letter written by a London tradesman to a London newspaper which had printed a malicious attack on American meats sent by its New York correspondent. In his letter, William Reid, vice president of the Incorporated Society of London Meat Trades, and a prominent Central Markets trader, said:

Nearly ten years ago I had the pleasure of visiting the stockyards in Chicago, and have never seen meat and the by-products handled in such good form, cleanliness being a special feature. I claim to be an expert in this work, and have visited many of the principal abattoirs in Europe and the United States. Although my fellow-tradesmen in this country may not altogether like the business tactics of the American packers, yet they can but admire the splendid manner in which the whole of the meat products are brought to this country.

In fact, it is, and has been, an object lesson to us all, and has done much good in teaching our Colonials how to handle similar goods.

The British public are well protected from the importation of disease from any country

in the shape of fresh meat, as now we have a very efficient staff of inspectors at all our public markets.

That neither the Americans nor our Colonials have ever attempted to ship questionable or doubtful meat to this country is abundantly proved by the almost nil seizures for disease. Nearly the whole of the meat that has been condemned is from cargoes that have deteriorated on the long journey through some failure in the refrigerating plant.

The farmers may have reason to complain of the large imports of foreign meat, but the public generally have had the advantage of good and cheap meat for many years.

#### MEAT TRADE WITH GERMANY.

An indication of the possible effect of the so-called favorable reciprocal trade agreement between Germany and the United States on our meat trade with that country may be had by a glance at the figures showing our exports to Germany of meat and allied products for the seven months ending with January, 1908. These figures are furnished by the government, and are as follows:

	7 mos. 1907.	7 mos. 1908.
Beef, canned, lbs.....	1,089,873	1,379,766
Value .....	\$101,625	\$144,230
Beef, salted, and other cured, lbs.....	8,163,370	2,609,056
Value .....	\$471,593	\$171,574
Tallow, lbs.....	7,396,109	4,696,063
Value .....	\$391,339	\$283,806
Bacon, lbs.....	2,431,063	425,797
Value .....	\$212,044	\$42,328
Hams, lbs.....	260,247	17,520
Value .....	\$25,282	\$1,820
Pork, salted or pickled, lbs...	2,205,780	1,969,851
Value .....	\$185,350	\$170,462
Lard, lbs.....	123,719,570	101,220,953
Value .....	\$10,864,823	\$9,163,324
Lard compounds and substitutes, lbs.....	3,504,040	2,067,469
Value .....	\$276,960	\$164,770
Oleo oil and oleomargarine, lbs.	22,108,734	24,093,556
Value .....	\$1,808,560	\$2,178,401
Cottonseed oilcake and meal, lbs.....	226,812,787	152,270,042
Value .....	\$3,166,948	\$2,009,992
Cottonseed oil, gals.....	1,975,648	2,135,835
Value .....	771,948	590,504

#### GERMAN MOVE AGAINST OUR MEATS.

Cable reports from Berlin state that representatives of American firms which import canned meats and other food products into Germany are anxiously watching the fate of the measure now proposed by the bundesarth providing that all food commodities sold shall bear a label indicating the weight of the contents.

The proposed regulations would seriously affect many American manufacturers, as the packages must be labeled according to the metric system and radical alterations in the methods of preparing food for export with expensive changes in the machinery used for that purpose might be necessitated. The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin is taking energetic measures to induce the authorities either to withdraw the proposal or modify it so as to provide that goods prepared according to the ordinary avoirdupois system may bear labels giving the weight in the equivalent figures of the metric system, even though this would compel the use of confusing fractional figures instead of round numbers.

#### ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION.

The Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the Department of Agriculture, having charge of enforcement of the federal food law, has made public a decision on the original package question, about which there has been much controversy. The decision is a lengthy one and goes into a full review of

the question as to what constitutes an original package, and when it ceases to be such.

The board decides that in enforcing the law original unbroken packages "will be restricted to such a package containing the food and drug product as has been prepared for shipment or transportation and shipped or transported as an entirety or unit and delivered to the consignee, remaining his property in the identical form and condition in which it was shipped or transported." Such a package will not be regarded as original if after arrival in a state or territory and delivery to the consignee any part of its contents shall have been removed.

#### PRIVATE FOOD IMPORTATIONS.

The Federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection this week issued the following decision concerning attempts to get foreign foods into this country without complying with our regulations, the subterfuge being an excuse that the goods were for private use and not for sale:

Recently certain shipments of foods and of drugs have been offered for entry into the United States, and an examination has disclosed the fact that they were adulterated or misbranded under the food and drugs act. The shipments were refused entry into the United States, whereupon representations were made to the department that the materials were for consumption by importers or for free distribution among the friends or employees of the importers, and not for trading purposes, and the department was requested on this account to allow the entry of the misbranded or adulterated food or drug.

The provisions of the food and drugs act make no distinction between foods and drugs imported for consumption or free distribution by the importer and foods and drugs imported for trading purposes. The law provides that no misbranded or adulterated foods or drugs shall be admitted. Notice is given that these so-called private importations will be subjected to the same restrictions as ordinary imports.

#### CUTTING UP A WHALE.

The whale industry, according to the following supposedly authentic figures, seems to be butting into the packing industry. The cost of catching a whale a day is said to be \$171, and in addition it costs \$587 to prepare the products for the market. An ordinary whale (the bowhead, right and sperm whale bring from \$5,000 to \$20,000) markets as follows: Five tons of whale meat at 2c. per lb., \$200; 800 square feet of leather at 5c. per lb., \$40; 3 tons of fertilizer at \$37.50 per ton, \$112; 2 tons of bone meal at \$30 per ton, \$60; 500 lbs. of glue at 5c. per lb., \$25; 250 lbs. of whalebone at 24c. per lb., \$60; 40 barrels blubber oil at 40c. per gal., \$836; 10 barrels carcass oil at 35c. per gal., \$180; total, \$1,538.

The tail the Japanese buy at \$50 per ton.

#### PORK PRODUCTION IN SIBERIA.

Efforts have been made in Siberia to improve and extend the breeding of swine, with a view to make the animals and the pork products an article for exportation. The vast Siberian plains offer favorable conditions for raising swine stock, among which the cheap grain and the plentiful residue of the butter production are particularly important. The Siberian stock raisers have now commenced to conserve the pork and intend to sell it in foreign markets.

#### GELATIN IN MEAT PRODUCTS.

In reference to the use of gelatin in the preparation of jellied tongue at government-inspected establishments, the Bureau of Animal Industry has ruled that only gelatin may be used which has been prepared under government inspection. The instruction to inspectors is as follows:

Inquiry having been made as to whether edible gelatin guaranteed under the food and drugs act, but not prepared under the inspection of this bureau, may be used in the preparation of jellied tongue, inspectors are instructed that the addition of gelatin to meat food products is permissible only in case the gelatin has been prepared under the supervision of employees of this bureau.

Concerning the preparation of chitterlings as an edible product the instruction is given as follows:

Inspectors in charge of meat inspection are informed that it is permissible to prepare chitterlings for food purposes provided the product is thoroughly cleaned and is sold as chitterlings; but it is not permissible to convert chitterlings into other edible products to be disposed of under another name.

#### MORE MEAT INSPECTION.

The government meat inspection service has established federal inspection at a number of plants and markets which have requested it. Having heretofore done only a local business because of lack of inspection, some of these may now do an interstate business under the supervision of the federal inspectors. Others are just starting up. The list includes the following:

O'Neal Packing Company, Second and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minn.

A. H. Edwards, 112 Brunswick avenue, Trenton, N. J.

A. Fiorentini, 141 Fulton street, Boston, Mass.

Chicago Butchers' Packing Company, 44-46 North Peoria street, Chicago, Ill.

Philadelphia Abattoir Company, Thirtieth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kentucky Packing Company, Floyd and H streets, Louisville, Ky.

B. P. Chapman & Son, Smithfield, Va.

J. V. Velozo, 55 Morton street, Fall River, Mass.

South Dakota Packing Company, Weber street, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

M. Zimmermann Company, 37½ South Market street, Boston, Mass.

#### MODIFIED OLEO REGULATIONS.

The Federal Commissioner of Internal Revenue has modified the oleomargarine regulations with respect to the brand printed on the brick, print or roll, or used upon the wrapper, to read as follows:

1. No device or brand shall be imprinted upon any brick, print, or roll of oleomargarine packed in any statutory package unless the word "oleomargarine" is also impressed thereon in letters not less than two-thirds of the size and of relative shading to those used in expressing any brand or word used by the manufacturer, but in no instance shall the letters in the word "oleomargarine" be less than one-fourth of an inch square. When no display is made except a device then the word "oleomargarine" shall be impressed on such brick, print, or roll in letters not less than one-fourth of an inch square, and in all cases the word "oleomargarine" shall be equally displayed with any brand or word used by the manufacturer in close proximity thereto and on the same surface of such brick, print, or roll.

11. The same rule shall be observed where any device or brand is used upon the wrapper covering any brick, print, or roll of oleomargarine.



## VALUE AND USES OF GALL AND GALLSTONES

The newspapers have been making a mystery of the demand from Japan for gall stones from beef animals. Dispatches have told of mysterious shipments of this by-product of a packinghouse from Chicago to Japanese destinations, but no one has been able to explain why the Japanese wanted all of this product that Packingtown could supply, or why they were willing to pay such apparently enormous prices for the gall stones. A study of the situation will probably show that the high prices have been due in a large measure to the fact that very few gall stones have been found, which fact would allow the good old law of supply and demand to get in its work.

The demand of late by Japan for gall stones has caused quite a little interest in this product, to say nothing of the price the Japanese are willing to pay, which is \$100 to \$175 per pound. Gall, on the other hand, brings the packer only about 5c. per gallon.

In this connection it is interesting to know that the largest shipment of gall ever made from Chicago's packingtown on one order was 75 tierces, and strange as it may seem, not one gall stone was found in the whole batch of gall bladders cut open for this shipment. Perhaps the fact that the gall stones are worth approximately \$5 each may have had something to do with that.

One big concern states they have not collected a pound and a half of gall stones in a year and a half. Another concern, probably killing the greatest number of cattle of any one company, collect from all their houses about 3 pounds per month.

These stones must be carefully handled, as they are particularly desired whole, and not broken up or pulverized. The gall stones are first air dried, then wrapped in fine tissue paper, then in a generous wad of cotton, and packed in cotton, so that there is no possibility of their being broken in shipment. One pound thus packed makes quite a large box.

What these stones are used for by the Japanese is a secret they have not so far divulged. However, some of our packers have concluded that they are used in physiological chemistry. Others are inclined to the belief they are used in the process of dyeing fine fabrics, such as silk, etc. The latter use seems quite feasible, in view of the fact that the gall from an animal contains much more coloring matter than that from the human, owing no doubt to the quantity and variety of herbage consumed by the animal.

### Beef Gall and Its Preparation.

Gall from a beef animal is composed as follows: Water, 90.44 per cent.; biliary and fatty bodies, including resinoid acids, 8.00 per cent.; mucus, 0.30 per cent.; watery extract, chlorides, phosphates and lactates, 0.85 per cent.; soda, 0.41 per cent. If the solid portions of the bile be in excess, especially the cholesterine, biliary calculi or gall stones will form in the gall bladder.

Beef gall is a well-known and effectual detergent, and is used in the manufacture of soap as follows: One hundred and fifty parts of beef's gall are amalgamated with 2,500 parts melted coconut oil, and the mass saponified by the cold process with 1,200 parts of soda lye of 38° B. The soap is then

colored with 33 parts of ultramarine green and perfumed with 7½ parts each of oils of lavender and cumin.

To cleanse beef's gall to be used as a varnish on paintings, etc., boil in a porcelain receptacle 45 parts of beef's gall with water and then add 2 parts of powdered alum. Agitate for half an hour, and when cold filter. Then add to the mass, which is now decolorized, ½ part of anhydrous spirits of wine, and let the mixture stand for two days; then pour off the supernatant clear fluid, the alum being precipitated in small crystals.

### UP-TO-DATE PORK PRODUCT PLANT.

Jesse Taylor & Sons Co., of Atlantic City, N. J., have just completed their new storage building, giving them a strictly up-to-date pork plant. This building consists of a concrete block structure 65 feet long over all by 30 feet wide, two stories high, the first 8 feet in the clear and the second 7 feet.

The first floor is divided into three compartments. One is a hog chilling room with a capacity sufficient to hold 300 hogs. There is a freezer, 12 feet by 19 feet, and an ante-room approximately 40 feet long and 8 feet 3 inches wide. The ante-room is used principally for preparing their pork products for the wagons, and is the ante-room for their storage rooms, entrances being at both ends, so that the products can be brought from the sausage rooms and delivered into the ante-room and out of the end of that on to the platform.

On this same floor, at one end, is a space 22 feet long by the width of the building, in which is placed the refrigerating apparatus. This consists of a 12-ton Huetteman & Cramer machine, double tube condenser, feed water heater and pump, and a 75-ton Economic boiler, built by the Erie City Iron Works.

The second floor is reached by an elevator on the outside of the building. The second floor is divided into two rooms for sealing and packing purposes, and entrance from the outside is had through an ante-room. The building is electric lighted throughout.

The insulation of this building consists of the following: Against the concrete blocks, outside walls, three inches of Acme sheet cork is put up in Portland cement. The freezer insulation is increased to 5 inches of sheet cork against the outside walls, and a partition between it and the hanging room consists of 4 inches of granulated cork between studs, and on each side of the studs a layer of boards and 1 inch of Nonpareil sheet cork plastered.

The partition between the freezer and engine and boiler room consists of 4 inches of granulated cork, 3 inches of sheet cork, with two layers of T. & G. boards, with paper between next to the engine room. The partition between the freezer and the ante-room consists of 6 inches of Impregnated sheet cork put up as a solid partition, while the partition between the hanging room and the ante-room is 4 inches of Impregnated sheet cork put up as a solid partition.

The floor insulation consists of 2 inches of Acme sheet cork finished with Portland cement flooring. The floor of the freezer is increased to four inches of Acme sheet cork.

The second floor walls have the same insulation as the first floor hanging room, and the insulation is brought right up between the joists from the first floor to the ceiling of the second. The ceiling insulation consists of three inches of Impregnated sheet cork applied to two layers of T. & G. boards on the under side of the joists.

The interior finish of this work is Portland cement throughout, there being no woodwork exposed in the insulation, excepting the door frames and doors. There is no insulation between the cold rooms on the first floor and the second floor. The joists are left open on the under side and painted white. On top of the joists are placed two layers of T. & G. boards with 1½ inches of asphalt. Each room is properly drained.

The insulation over the freezer, engine and boiler room consists of 12 inches of granulated cork with two boards and paper between on the under side.

The cooling of this plant is done by direct expansion, with additional pans containing direct expansion coils in the three rooms on the first floor. In a small plant of this character it is of benefit to introduce brine pans to assist in holding the temperatures when the plant is shut down.

In addition to this, in one end of the ante-room there is a small ice-making tank, thoroughly insulated, whereby 500 lbs. of ice can be made a day. The entire cooling apparatus and piping was put in by the Keystone Engineering Co., of Philadelphia.

The tracking was furnished and applied by Mr. Leslie Parlett, of Media, Pa. Stevenson doors were used throughout in the installation. The setting and connecting up of the steam boiler and the pipe connections to the various machines were also done by the Keystone Co. The entire layout of the insulation was designed by Mr. John R. Livezey, of Philadelphia, the eastern representative for the Armstrong Cork Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plant was started up early in January during very warm weather for this time of year, and the temperatures of the rooms were obtained without any trouble by operating the plant only two hours per day. The results obtained by this insulation, though light, and of the minimum thickness for such purposes, are in every way satisfactory. This construction is claimed to be more efficient than the wood and air-space construction, for the reason that it is absolutely impossible to form tight air-space and wood construction that will be permanent. Furthermore, by doing away with all wood-work construction in the insulation and using cork, it is claimed the most durable and efficient insulation has been obtained.

Messrs. Taylor & Sons are also installing a lard rendering kettle, steam sausage stuffer and other up-to-date equipment. The firm comprises Messrs. Jesse Taylor, Sr., Willard B., Paul and Francis Taylor.

### EMPLOYEES SHARE P. & G. PROFITS.

Employees of the Procter & Gamble plants at Cincinnati celebrated Washington's Birthday by receiving their share of the semi-annual dividends of the company under the profit-sharing plan. There was a big celebration at the Ivorydale plant and many Cincinnati business men attended.

## SEMI-ANNUAL TEXT BOOK SALE

Pork Packers' Hand-Book.....	\$3.00
Modern Packinghouse. By F. W. Wilder.....	10.00
Manufacture of Sausage.....	1.00
Douglas Encyclopedia .....	4.00
Thirty Years a Marketman.....	1.35
Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine.....	4.00
Glue Handling. By Friman Kahrs.....	1.00
20th Century Book of Recipes.....	3.00
Manufacture of Varnish and Linseed Oil.....	2.00
Storage Rate Guide.....	1.00
Practical Cold Storage. By Madison Cooper.....	3.50
Ice Making Machines.....	.50
Principles and Practice of Artificial Ice Making and Refrigerat- ing. By L. M. Schmidt.....	3.00

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**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**

**116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.**



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Bourbon Stockyards Company of Louisville, Ky., has awarded contract for the erection of cattle pens.

Carver Brothers and Kielsenopp are fitting up the old rattan works building at Faribault, Minn., as a packing plant.

The Fairbank Canning Company, of Chicago, Ill., has increased the number of its directors from five to seven.

The plant of Star Tankage and Fertilizer Company at Vincennes, Ind., was burned on February 26 with a loss of \$35,000.

W. H. Williams and others are organizing a company at Gleason, Tenn., for the purpose of establishing a cottonseed oil mill.

The new branch house of Swift & Company at Lynn, Mass., was opened to the public for inspection on Monday, February 24.

Fetters Brothers, soap manufacturers at Kansas City, Mo., will erect a three-story factory, 60 x 60 feet, costing \$25,000.

The Tuskegee Cotton Oil Company, Tuskegee, Ala., will erect a cotton oil mill of about 30-ton capacity, to replace the one burned recently.

Armour & Company are reported to expend \$50,000 in the installation of an acidulating plant at their fertilizer plant at Augusta, Ga.

The Elk Tanning Company, at Ridgway, Pa., has broken ground for its new addition, to be erected near the Eagle Valley Tannery on North Broad street.

The Blochberger and Haussermann Packing Company, of Leavenworth, Kas., is to make improvements to its plant to cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

The Windom Cattle Company of Clark, S. D., has applied for incorporation under the laws of Iowa for the purpose of engaging in business in that State.

The N. C. Burwise Packing Company of Denver, Colo., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by N. C. Burwise, A. K. Burwise and W. S. Llewellyn.

The Sherman Slaughtering and Rendering Company, of Sherman, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by A. L. Batjer, P. R. Harris and J. C. Austin.

The Akin Packing Company, of Evansville, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by D. J. A. Ritchie, F. J. Hemig, H. E. Hulseman, H. Engel and Charles Stockwell.

The J. F. Reichhard Company, of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with

a capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture soaps and chemicals by J. F. Reichhard and E. F. McCarton.

The Monarch Leather Company, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated to manufacture leather. Carl W. Eisendrath, of Chicago, is president, and A. C. Brown, of Newtonville, Mass., clerk. The capital stock is \$5,000.

The stockholders of the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company held a meeting at the office of the company, at Forty-fifth street and First avenue, New York City, on February 25, and elected the old board of directors for the ensuing year.

The directors of the Central Leather Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, and the directors of the United States Leather Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, both payable April 1.

The Brown Soap Company, which recently reorganized and took over the plant and business of the Campbell-Hopkins Company, at Columbus, O., is removing the machinery of the Brown plant to the latter one, so as to consolidate the business under one factory. A large number of improvements are to be made to the plant.

### NO UNEMPLOYED IN MEAT TRADE.

Other industries may have laid off workmen, or may be running on part time only, but there are no signs of such a condition in the packinghouse industry. It may be the recent heavy hog run which has stimulated packing operations, or it may be the fact that people must eat meat whether times are good or bad. The fact remains that packers are running full blast and are giving their men full time employment. It is said, indeed, that packinghouse workmen are better satisfied with conditions than they have been for many years.

In its effort to make an encouraging showing in the business and industrial world a New York newspaper last week printed a report from Chicago showing conditions there as regards workmen laid off and re-employed. The figures, which give the packers a clean record other industries cannot match, are

as follows, showing the number of men laid off after the flurry, the number of men taken back since January 1, and the number employed at the present time:

	Laid off.	Re-employed.	Total at work.
Armour & Co.....	None	None	9,000
Morris & Co.....	2,000	2,000	5,200
National Packing Co.....	None	None	5,000
Swift & Co.....	None	None	6,500
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..	500	500	3,000
Other packers .....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Illinois Steel .....	3,700	1,700	4,200
International Harvester Co....	4,000	1,000	10,000
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	5,000	None	6,000
Crane Elevator Co.....	2,000	None	3,000
Hewitt Brass Foundry.....	300	300	300
American Steel Foundries....	60	None	240

### PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., March 25, 1908, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Third Light-House District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y. F22,29.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., February 25, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city, at such times as may be required on or before April 30, 1908, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., March 5, 1908. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened March 5, 1908," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

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## COTTON OIL MARKETS

Crude cottonseed oil at this writing brings from 27 to 29c. per gallon at the mills, according to location. A year ago sales of prime crude were made at 40 to 41c. After comparing these figures it is not surprising that crude mill men are not satisfied with prices. A difference of 10 cents per gallon in income means a whole lot to the crushers on the thousands of tanks of crude oil they market in the course of a season.

By holding back crude oil the crusher may not necessarily achieve the higher price he desires. He may increase the selling price of his commodity by withholding it from the market, and then again he may not. But whether he does or not, it should be worth while for him to use every other means in his power to make his oil more valuable and

to increase his income from its sale. He should not be satisfied to rely on the developments of the speculative market alone for his gain.

The market possibilities for cottonseed products have by no means been covered. Had they been, then the producer might well sit back and let the law of supply and demand and the speculators regulate the situation. But the fact is that the possibilities have hardly been touched. There are new markets to be discovered and exploited and new demands to be found and satisfied. And it is always necessary to fight to hold the ground already gained.

Take our Austrian oil trade as an often-quoted example and warning in this latter connection. In the year before that country imposed a practically prohibitive tariff on our cotton oil, we were sending her something live seven million gallons a year. This meant a good deal to the crushers in the way of an outlet for their product. Since the tariff bars were put up our exports to Austria have fallen to practically nothing. As shown by a consular report from Trieste, to which The National Provisioner called attention last week, our trade with Austrian ports of late has been kept alive only because of the very low price of oil about which our crushers have complained.

It is reasonable to suppose that our producers do not care for such trade as that, and yet if they are to keep their mills in operation old markets must be held as well as new fields developed. For example, to hold—or rather to regain—this Austrian market should not be a difficult feat. Austria grants reduced duties to imports from those countries which concede similar favors to her exports. A reciprocal tariff agreement with Austria would soon restore the old rates on cotton oil.

To bring about such a reciprocal agreement requires pressure at Washington. The cotton oil trade is not the only industry to be benefitted by this sort of tariff revision. Other producers of commodities whose foreign outlet is restricted in this way are using their influence at Washington. Action will not result until a sentiment is created too strong for Congress and the Administration to resist.

Agitation for tariff revision or reciprocity may not appeal to the crude mill man as a means to increase the price of his oil; there is more satisfaction in bringing pressure to bear on the refiner or exporter who is the immediate customer. But if the crusher is far-seeing and just a little public-spirited, he will do all in his power to force action at Washington which will in the end result to his own pecuniary advantage, as well as that of the trade at large.

## OUR MEAT INSPECTORS

The attention of the self-appointed critics of our United States meat inspection service is respectfully called to the terms imposed upon candidates for appointment as government meat inspector. We do not think attention has previously been called to the nature of these requirements. As set forth in an announcement, published last week in The National Provisioner, of a civil service examination for additional inspectors to take place on March 6, they certainly should be reassuring to all timid or jealous persons who fear for the health of consumers of American meat products.

It has been a subject of jest in England that meat inspectors there were often recruited from the ranks of plumbers, gas fitters and similar trades. The United States Government will not consider a candidate for a meat inspectorship who has had less than five years' practical experience in the packinghouse business. It is not enough to have been simply a meat man. Indeed, even butchers and meat cutters are barred. So are persons whose packinghouse experience has been confined to weighing, scaling or clerical work. At least five years' experience in curing, packing or canning meats—five years of actual labor in canning rooms, dry salt or sweet pickle cellars, sausage, lard, oleo, butterine or beef extract departments—this is a necessary qualification before an applicant will even be considered for examination. All others are warned not to apply, for their applications will be cancelled.

Such are the qualifications necessary before the applicant is even admitted to the examinations. Thereafter he must pass a rigorous test, and if his knowledge and ability are not thus proved equal to his claims of experience, he may not enter the inspection service. In the face of such a high standard, rigorously enforced by the Bureau of Animal Industry and coupled with the hearty co-operation of the packers in carrying out the regulations, it is difficult to see where those unfriendly to our meat trade can find ground for further criticism.

## WHY?

Speaking of labels, Dr. Wiley declared that manufacturers of corn syrup must label their product "Glucose"; that the label "Corn Syrup" was a fraud and a deception. The other two members of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection ventured to disagree with him, and they were supported by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Treasury, and Commerce and Labor, whose ruling in turn was approved by the President. But Dr. Wiley declines to recognize even such a preponderance of opinion against him. Indeed, why should he? Is he not authority sufficient unto himself?

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## CHEAP CHILL ROOM INSULATION.

On the question of effective chill room insulation one authority advocates the following system as being in his estimation the best, and in the long run the cheapest. On a good wall fasten heavy insulating paper in vertical strips; never put on horizontally. Then fasten 2" x 4" scantlings securely to the wall on this paper, flat and so spaced as to bring the lap of the paper on them. Then on these two-by-fours fasten, overlapping, two thicknesses of insulating paper; then another layer of 2" x 4" scantlings, fastened to the other, and two more thicknesses of insulating paper.

In this manner make at least three chambers or spaces—four being better, of course. Over the last layer of paper, applied as before mentioned, put on three-quarters of an inch of sheathing, tongued and grooved. This is put on horizontally, and over this put two more thicknesses of paper as before; then over this a final sheathing of ¾-inch clear pine stuff, grooved and matched.

The ceiling should be constructed in substantially the same manner, except that heavy timbers come in for tracking, between which paper is applied as specified. Floors should be made in the same manner, except that the under floor should be one inch thick, covered with heavy waterproof paper, on top of which comes a 2-inch floor, matched and grooved.

The whole inside of the chillroom should be painted with two or three coats, the walls and ceiling with white lead and oil, and the floor with a substantial brown floor paint. Too many packers make a great mistake in not painting chillrooms, as it not only enhances insulation surprisingly, but it is conducive to cleanliness also. In some countries it is compulsory.

Floors should slope slightly to drain and be kept clean and dry. Sawdust, etc., may be a cheap means of attempting insulation, but it is ineffective and costly as regards the operation of the refrigerating machine.

As to piping, direct expansion is recommended by this authority. Ordinarily six linear feet of 2-inch pipe per hog, or about 100 cubic feet on an average per hog, would suffice. The best system of installing pipe is the overhead, with drip pans underneath the piping. This system gives the best possible circulation, hence results are of the best, according to this authority.

## BARRELS AND TIERCES.

Barrels and tierces, while supposedly of uniform capacity, do vary quite a lot. Tierces have been known to vary 3 gallons, hence the necessity of using a made pickle instead of a dry formula and water, if a uniform cure is necessary, and usually it is. A difference of 3 gallons of water to any given quantity of salt, etc., will materially alter the strength

of pickle, and consequently vary the length of time in curing and the quality of the meat.

Barrels and tierces are desirable receptacles for curing meats, as they can be readily moved anywhere, and also all that is necessary is to roll them instead of turning the meats, as is the case with vats. A regulation barrel used in packinghouses is made of ¾-inch staves, 29 or 30 inches long, with head of 18 inches, one inch thick in center and ¾ inch thick at bevel, and hooped not less than 11-16ths. A regulation tierce is made of ¾-inch staves, 33 inches long, head 20½ inches, and some thickness as barrel head, and hooped not less than 11-16th. The capacities, respectively, are 200 and 300 lbs. of meat.

## PICKLING PIGS' FEET.

Pigs' feet rendered yield 14 per cent. of white glutinous grease which is objectionable in lard. The tank water from feet contains a large percentage of glue, and in fertilizer the refuse yields a much larger percentage of bone phosphate than ammonia.

For pickling purposes the hind feet are spoiled by gambreling, hence the fore feet alone are used. These should be thoroughly scalded, so the toes can be readily removed, then cleaned with a pigs' foot cleaning machine and all the loose cuticle and hair removed. In some instances they are singed also. Anything tending to discolor feet should be avoided, however, even to spices, of which cloves are among the number. The feet should be boiled until tender, packed in boiling cider vinegar with salt and whole peppers. If pickled in tierces an 80 degree pickle will give good satisfaction.

## CURE FOR LIGHT FANCY BELLIES.

A splendid cure for light fancy bellies, packed dry, is a mixture of 40 lbs. fine salt, 20 lbs. white sugar or good New Orleans sugar, and 4 lbs. granulated saltpeter. Rub each piece and repeat on overhauling in ten days. The above is the quantity of curative for about 250 pieces.

## SPARE RIBS FOR SOUTHERN TRADE.

Spare ribs for shipment South, say to New Orleans, should be split in two lengthwise, packed 200 lbs. per tierce (will make 312 lbs. in forty days), sprinkled with 10 ounces fine saltpeter and the tierce filled with 90 degree pickle.

## SALT OR BORAX FOR EXPORT MEATS.

Export meats require about 8 lbs. per box of borax, or from 40 to 65 lbs. of salt.

## SHRINKAGE IN OLEO STOCK.

Fresh oleo stock will shrink 25 per cent. in rendering.

## TO KEEP TRIPE IN STORAGE.

Tripe may be held over in vinegar, which if of full strength may be reduced half. Storage should be at 25° F. Keep the product three months. Good cooperage is a requisite.

## COST OF NET HOG PRODUCT.

If a hog costs six cents alive, the cost of the net product, in cars, will run all of nine cents easily, figured on a basis of 71 per cent. of sides, shoulders, hams, lard, grease and rough meats.

## SOME YIELDS IN HOG PACKING.

Heads yield 35 per cent. lard and spare ribs 25 per cent. Pigs' feet yield 14 to 16 per cent. of white grease.

## CHILLED LEAF LARD.

Chilled leaf lard will run from 7½ to 8 lbs. per hog. It should always be spread in hanging to chill.

## TEMPERATURE FOR CURING.

Probably the most satisfactory curing temperature is 38° F.

## NEW PATENTS.

879,206. Drier. Karl F. Snow, Cleveland, O., assignor to the C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company, Cleveland, O., a corporation of Ohio. A drier consisting of two rotary drums inclined in opposite directions and with elevators disposed within each of the said drums. The intermediate space of the two drums is divided into compartments by partitions.

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Of Bright Red Color,  
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**THE MOST ECONOMICAL PURE FOOD  
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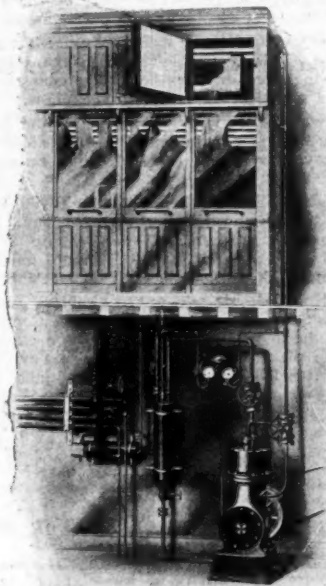


# FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

## MECHANICAL SHOP REFRIGERATION.

It would seem as though it would be greatly to the advantage of most butcher shops and large grocery stores to install their own mechanical refrigerating plant, not a small cheap machine built only to last for a few years, but a good substantial machine built with a view to lasting for years and years, with but a minimum amount of outlay for repairs and renewals.

With such a machine and reasonably cheap electric power or city gas at hand, almost any store or shop that is using five hundred or a thousand pounds of ice per day can well



REMINGTON PLANT IN BUTCHER SHOP.

afford to put in a small refrigerating plant, save money, and get very much better results from its cold storage boxes.

With a first-class box, well insulated, it is not necessary to operate a machine continuously, if it is properly installed.

A live, up-to-date business man will certainly know that the store which makes the best show, keeps the best goods, and sells at the same price as its competitors, will be the store to attract customers, especially if it has a display of attractive goods behind glass doors along its walls, in a well-built box, showing the frost-covered pipes and the meats in cold temperature. Part of such a box about 40 feet long, is shown in the illustration herewith, with the refrigerating machine in the room below.

This plant was installed by the Remington Machine Company of Wilmington, Del., a concern which has made a specialty of small ice-making and refrigerating machines, from 25 tons down to 500 lbs. capacity, for the past seventeen years, and which has an enviable reputation the world over for giving the best that can be made in its line. This company publishes an attractive catalogue, which will be mailed upon application to interested parties.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

## BUTCHERS BUY BOSS EQUIPMENT.

Mrs. Fred Kraft, of Ensley, Ala., has recently purchased a complete market outfit from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. The outfit consists of original Beauty refrigerator, standard Beauty counters, fish and oyster cabinets, poultry chest, retail and quarter racks and all other fixtures and tools to make up a first class market.

Comer and McKenzie, of Athens, Ga., have started a new meat market and have purchased their outfit from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. This consists of a large original Beauty refrigerator, Gem butter cooler, chest for fish, oysters and poultry and other fixtures and tools to make an up-to-date meat market. By adding a Boss electric meat cutter this firm furnishes its trade on short notice with all kinds of cut meat and sausages.

## BOILER DRAFT AND HEAT LOSSES.

No greater waste occurs in modern steam-boiler practice than that which is inherent in the employment of a chimney for the production of draft, namely, the loss of heat in the escaping gases. As the chimney depends for its action upon the maintenance of a temperature difference between the internal gases and the external air, it is manifest that, with a chimney, this waste can never be eliminated. It may be palliated, it is true, by the building of higher chimneys, so that the same intensity of draft may be obtained with a lower stack temperature.

But such means of providing for the utilization of the otherwise waste heat is expensive. For instance, if, with an external temperature of 60 degrees and an internal temperature of 500 degrees, sufficient intensity of draft is produced by a chimney 100 feet high, it will require a height of 175 feet to produce the same draft when the temperature of the gases is reduced to 250 degrees.

In the case of a fan, however, the power expended as measured in heat units necessary to produce the same results, may, under ordinary conditions, be only about 1-75th of that necessary with a chimney. In other words, the fan renders available for utilization practically all of the heat wasted by the chimney, while it possesses the further advantage of readily creating the additional draft required when heat-abstracting devices are introduced.

Messrs. Donkin and Kennedy, in seventeen independent boiler tests, found the heat lost up the stack, when no economizer is used, to range between 9.4 per cent. and 3.18 per cent. of the total heat of combustion. As it is not practicable to cool the gases to atmospheric temperature, it is evidently impossible to utilize all the heat, but the ordinary economizer should, with mechanical draft, show a saving of between 10 and 20 per cent.

## FRICK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

Following is a list of recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating machinery and equipment made by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa.:

One 15-ton refrigerating compression side, 2-ton freezing system and 15-ton brine cooling system, to be installed in Hotel Seville, New York City.

St. Louis Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo. One 6-ton refrigerating machine, to be erected in St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. Robbins, Fort Caswell, N. C. One 10-ton refrigerating compression side, 3-ton freezing system, 40-ton distilling system, 40-ton boiler system and brine piping for storage rooms, to be installed in Quartermaster's Department, Ft. Caswell, N. C.

Augusta Brewing Company, Augusta, Ga. One 50-ton freezing and distilling system, to be erected at Augusta, Ga.

Hotel Bentley, Alexandria, La. One 6-ton refrigerating compression side, 1-ton freezing system, 1-ton distilling system and brine cooling system, to be installed in hotel at Alexandria, La.

Cecillio Paez, Monclova, Mexico. One 12-ton ice making compression side, to be erected in ice factory at Monclova, Mexico.

Jos. McWilliams & Co., Louisville, Ky. One 20-ton refrigerating machine, to be installed in New Battle House, Mobile, Ala.

San Luis Ice and Cold Storage Company, San Luis, Obispo, Cal. One 20-ton refrigerating compression side and 6-ton brine cooling system, to be erected at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Medford Ice and Storage Company, Medford, Ore. One 12-ton refrigerating compression side and 40-ton brine cooling system, to be installed at Medford, Ore.

Acme Creamery Company, Gainesville, Tex. One 2-ton refrigerating compression side and 6-ton brine cooler, to be installed in creamery at Gainesville, Tex.

M. T. Hudner, Fall River, Mass. One 15-ton refrigerating machine and 15-ton brine cooler, to be installed in market at Fall River, Mass.

Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng. One 16-ton ice making plant, to be erected in India.

Hell Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo. One 60-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed at St. Louis, Mo.

E. H. Stanton Company, Spokane, Wash. One 20-ton refrigerating compression side, to be erected at Spokane, Wash.

C. L. Robinson & Co., Charlestown, W. Va. One 20-ton ice making plant, to be installed at Charlestown, W. Va.

Blanke & Hauk Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo. One 4-ton refrigerating machine, to be erected at St. Charles, Mo.

Thing Brothers, Calexico, Cal. One 2-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed at Calexico, Cal.

Southern Real Estate and Financial Company, St. Louis, Mo. One 20-ton refrigerating compression side, 10-ton brine cooling system and brine piping for storage rooms, to be installed in American Theatre building, St. Louis, Mo.

Jos. Sahlen, Buffalo, N. Y. One 50-ton refrigerating compression side, to be erected in packinghouse at Buffalo, N. Y.

Richmond Dairy Company, Richmond, Va. One 10-ton refrigerating compression side, to be installed in milk depot, Richmond, Va.

**Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.**

**Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust.**

**Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those wanting to know more about a good compound.**

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.**

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Holland, Wis.—J. D. Cox, A. Koerner, J. Sullivan and H. Finnegan have incorporated the Red Clover Co-operative Dairy Company.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Hygeia Ice Company, with \$15,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. J. Halin, P. J. Halin and William Sager.

Yorktown, Tex.—The Yorktown Light and Ice Company has been incorporated by R. Eckhart, C. J. Eckhart and R. J. Motsch. The capital stock is \$7,500.

New Point, Ind.—The New Point Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,300 by G. M. Meyers, E. Risk, F. M. Clark and R. B. Givin.

Stoddard, Wis.—The Stoddard Co-operative Cream, Cheese and Butter Company has been incorporated by H. Blashek, J. B. Flick and T. Olson. The capital stock is \$3,000.

Willow Springs, Wis.—The Willow Springs Cheese and Butter Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 by Thomas Sleep, B. Bennett and W. G. Bennett.

Higginsport, O.—The Higginsport Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by W. F. Steele, L. New, C. W. Manchester, I. E. Boles and A. Beyersdorf.

Burlington, Ia.—H. P. Weinrich, C. Esau and other business men of this place will incorporate a company having a capital stock

of \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting an ice plant having a capacity of 25 tons daily.

Wilmington, Del.—The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by H. F. Almon, R. M. Parker, J. L. Massey of Washington, D. C., and H. Greeley Eastburn of Wilmington.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Empire Ice Cream Company has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in ice, ice cream, etc., with a capital stock of \$10,000. H. Gassner, 399 Christopher street; W. Rothseiden, 479 Sackman, and Rose Braverman, 307 Osborn street, are the incorporators.

New York, N. Y.—The Universal Pure Water Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture filters, refine water and liquids, operate breweries, and ice plants. John Roche, 311 West Forty-eighth street; Allen Lowe, Hotel Carlton, both of New York, and W. Klingberg, of Schenectady, N. Y., are the incorporators.

## ICE NOTES.

Belton, S. C.—An 8-ton ice plant is to be established here by F. M. Cox and J. C. Garrett.

Graniteville, S. C.—The Pure Water Ice Company will establish an ice plant of 15 to 20 tons capacity.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Cold Storage Company, recently reorganized, will resume operations about March 1.

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**THE Strongest—Thickest—  
Most Water and Air-proof  
Insulating Paper made. Send for  
samples and make your own tests.**

**F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS**  
East Walpole, Mass.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The plant of the Heitz Cold Storage Company, on Alabama street, has been slightly damaged by fire.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Eastern Oregon Brewing Company has begun the construction of its new ice and cold storage plant.

Pawhuska, Okla.—The ice plant and boiler house of the government's Osage school was destroyed by fire last week with a loss of \$15,000.

Bastrop, Tex.—W. F. Bayne, T. C. Tibbs and G. B. Rogers of Fort Worth, Tex., have purchased the plant of the Bastrop Water and Light Company, and will install a 10-ton ice and cold storage plant in connection.

Springfield, Mo.—The stockholders of the Springfield Ice and Refrigerating Company have decided to double the storage capacity of the plant by the erection of a new two-story brick building on property just west of the present plant on Mill street. Work is to be started early in the spring. The structure will be a duplicate of the present one, and will cost \$30,000. The capacity of the building will be thirty thousand barrels.

## ECONOMIC COOLING OF AIR FOR COLD STORAGE HOUSES.

The important part of the plant of many cold stores, known as the "air cooler" or the "air-cooling chamber," has shown more variety in the construction and fitting up than any other portion. The main principle on which air is cooled for use in cold rooms of large capacity is the same in all cases, but it is in the methods of applying the principle that such material differences occur.

The principle alluded to is that of propelling air through a chamber containing some cooling agent. The air coming into contact with this agent is itself cooled to a degree sufficient to make it effective in the rooms in which goods are placed for cold storage. The application of the principle, in its simplicity, is illustrated in Fig. 1, in which A1 is the air inlet, the duct by which air enters the cooling chamber C C. To force air into such a chamber, and then to circulate the air so cooled through half a dozen or more cold store rooms, necessitates some means by which the air can be moved through the system of ducts or trunks in the different cold store rooms.

For this purpose it is the usual practice to employ a fan or air propeller, and in most cases it is fixed at a point just before the entrance to the cooling chamber, agreeing with the point marked F in the diagram. But here the main problem arises; the air needs to be cooled. The chamber C C is only of value in so far as it produces a cooling effect, or as a receptacle for the cooling agent.

The following methods of cooling air in



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Contains no tar, oil or rosin. Odorless. Not affected by changes of temperature, acids or alkalis.

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BEST ... QUALITY ICE TOOLS  
ELEVATORS, LOWERING MACHINES

NEW  
SUMMER CATALOG




Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL.
ARLINGTON, MASS.



its passage through the cooling chamber are among those at present employed. In some cases, two or more tiers or ranges of pipes, running lengthwise, are fixed in the cooling chamber, as shown by the lines P P P in Fig. 1. A refrigerant is passed through the pipes while the plant is at work. The refrigerant most commonly used is brine, which has been cooled to any degree between about 10 deg. and 26 deg. F. This wide range of temperature, commonly to be found, is of interest, and is worthy of note as presenting a phase of the working in respect of which questions of economy arise.

In some cases the cooling agent is a refrigerant in a vaporous condition. In such cases the cooling is effected by direct expansion, the refrigerant entering the pipes under conditions as regards pressure and temperature which cause it to change from a liquid state to the state of a vapor, so extracting heat from the pipes which confine the vaporized refrigerant, and from whatever may be in contact with them. In the case assumed, this would be the air in the chamber which required to be cooled. Whether brine, ammonia or carbonic acid were used, the cooling principle would be the same. The air, being in contact with the pipes containing the refrigerant, would be deprived of so many units of heat that its temperature would be lowered several degrees.

Another detail of this plan of cooling must be noted. Usually, provision is made by which cold brine can flow down over the outer surface of the pipes, the whole of the surface being laved by the liquid. The purpose of this is, primarily, to prevent the accumulation of a thick, snow-like deposit of frost round the pipes, which would lower their cooling efficiency. The brine, flowing over the pipes, has, however, a cooling effect of its own, the air in contact with it being cooled by such contact, and the cooling efficiency of the flowing brine being, in part, added to that of the brine in the pipes.

Another plan of cooling the air while in the chamber, and one in which some variety in detail may be found, is the plate contact method. In this method, pipes containing a refrigerant may or may not be used. The essential cooling media of the system are plates of thin galvanized metal, corrugated or flat, fixed either upright or on edge, with a provision for maintaining a flow of cold brine downwards over the surfaces of the plates, the aim being to ensure the presence of a thin film of brine on each side of a plate. In some cases plates are fixed about three inches apart; in other cases they are much wider apart. In most cases the position of the plates is lengthwise of the cooling chambers. In these cases the air driven through the chamber comes in contact with the cold plates, and the films of cold brine upon them, and is cooled by such contact.

A third method of cooling is the disc method. By this a number of discs of thin galvanized metal, two or three feet in diameter, either quite flat or slightly convexed, are fixed on spindles, which rest across a tank set on the floor of the cooling chamber to hold the cold brine. The discs dip in the brine to the extent of about a third of their diameter. The spindles are revolved slowly, and the discs, by their partial immersion in the brine, maintain a film of brine over the greater part of their surfaces, and present this film to the air which is in contact with them.

Another method, the spray method, has as its chief feature the maintaining of a continuous shower of brine over the area of the cooling chamber. This feature is met with under modified aspects. The fall of the shower may be direct or interrupted, a suc-



**PURITY**

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cession of cross trays, perforated with small holes, being used in the latter case. Whether the shower of brine in its fall from the upper part of the chamber to the tank be intercepted or not, the principle of cooling is the same. The air driven through the cooler comes in contact with the particles of cold brine, and is cooled, the heat units of the air being carried away by the brine, and finally by the water used on the condensers through which the refrigerant passes at one stage in its cycle. A proper combination of pipes and plates makes a very effective cooler.

In the practical working of coolers fitted on the plans described, points in behavior have been noted which show that modifications of the plans might be made with advantage. The spray plan, for example, has at times produced very unfavorable results. The finely divided particles of brine have been carried by the strong current of air into the cold rooms, and been deposited on meat or poultry. The goods have become clammy to the touch and faulty in appearance. The effect has been traced back to its cause, and steps have been taken to prevent the passage of the atomized brine into the cold rooms.

In the construction of an air cooler, the surface area of the pipes, plates or discs provided for cooling the air blown through the cooler will, it may be assumed, be determined by the aggregate volume in cubic feet of the air contained in all of the rooms and in the air-circulating trunks of the particular cold store when the store is working at its maximum. In theory, a known volume of air (a) may be cooled sufficiently to admit of a cold store working satisfactorily at its maximum, by the said volume being kept in constant circulation through a cooler having a minimum cooling capacity (b). In strict theory, the determination of the ratio between the cooling capacity of the cooler and the cooling duty to be performed on the total volume of air in the cold rooms could be easily determined.

But in the usual working of a cold storage plant, variations are inevitable. The speed at which air passes through a cooler will be increased or retarded by a variation in the revolutions of an engine or motor used to drive a fan. As already stated, the cooling agent may pass through the pipes at 10 deg. F. or 26 deg. F., or at any degree between, and the brine showered over the pipes may show a like variation in temperature. Here, obviously, are factors which may interfere greatly with the theoretical ratio between (b) and (a). In practical working, as in so many cases, one is forced to provide

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Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.  
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.  
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Nino W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McGuire & Son.

for a compromise as between the theoretical ratio named and the ratio between the work actually to be done (c) and the efficiency of the cooler (d) at any particular moment when the work of the store is proceeding normally.

This brings the inquirer to the practical conclusion that the most effective device for cooling air while passing through the cooler will prove at once the most effective and economical. The question now arises as to how air, passing through a particular cooler, may be cooled most constantly and efficiently when a certain refrigerating efficiency is available. Here one is brought back to questions of construction.

Referring to Fig. 1, it will be obvious that if the space between any two tiers of pipes



FIGURE 1.

(P P) in a cooler be, say, 24 in., the cooling effect of pipes of the same size, with the same refrigerant, if 12 in. apart, would be much greater on the volume of air lying between the tiers. A volume or "wall" of air 12 in. thick, that is to say, could be cooled in first instance more quickly, and maintained at a given temperature more easily than one 24 in. thick, other things being equal. This fact affords the determining consideration for practical working. The "thinner" the wall of air to be cooled, obviously, the better. This suggests that, due regard being paid to the total efficiency of the refrigerant available for use in a cooler, the more tiers of pipes there are (where pipes are used) the better. The distribution of the refrigerant among the volume of the air contained in the cooler at any time will be the more advantageous, while the columns or "walls" of air between the tiers of pipes will

be reduced in thickness. Cooling to a definite degree will, therefore, be more expeditious.

Now, however, another consideration arises. In common practice the air enters the cooler at a particular point, say, the point F in Fig. 1, and is driven straight through the cooler, and passes out again by the outlet duct O at the other side. There is practically no hindrance or detention of the air in passing through. Obviously the air if held briefly in contact with the surfaces of the pipes, plates or discs, in passing through the cooler, would be more quickly and effectually cooled.

An arrangement which promises such a treatment of the air is shown in Fig. 2. In

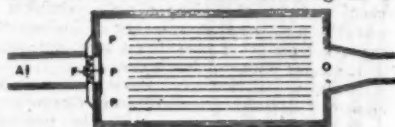


FIGURE 2.

this the lines P P P represent thin plates of metal (corrugated), the plates being fixed "on end," with their corrugations vertical, and being not more than 4 in. apart. A thin stream of cold brine would be discharged from a perforated V trough fixed across the top of each plate. With such an arrangement, the wall of air between each pair of plates would be sufficiently "thin" to admit of an expeditious cooling of the particles of air, while the onward motion of the air would be hindered somewhat by the corrugations, the cooling effect of the plates being hastened thereby. The arrangement of pipes and plates alternately disposed has the same effect.

The reducing of the thickness of the columns or "walls" of air in the cooler, and the detention of the air for a longer time in contact with the pipes, plates or discs, while passing through the cooler, will give the most economic cooling of air attainable in ordinary daily practice in cold storage plants.—Ice and Cold Storage, London.

#### P. D. ARMOUR'S FIRST PARTNERSHIP.

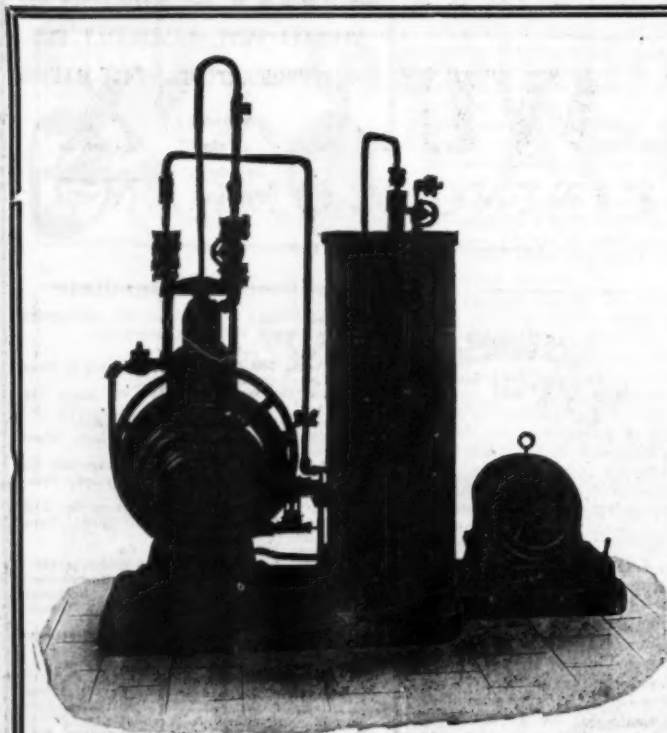
J. Ogden Armour has unearthed the agreement which his father, the late Philip D. Armour, signed when he went into business, March 1, 1859. It started the foundation of the Armour house and fortune. It bears the signature of Philip D. Armour and Fred B. Miles, to do business under the name of Miles & Armour.

They agreed to go into partnership, each putting in \$500, and agreeing to devote all their time to the business, and to draw not in excess of \$100 per month for their expenses, and were to divide the profits at the end of the year. From this beginning on \$500 the late P. D. Armour, in less than forty years, built up a business in the packing industry that aggregated over \$200,000,000 a year, and reached all over the world.

The document was recently discovered by J. Ogden Armour while looking over his father's papers. He has had it framed and hung in his private office as a curiosity. Arthur Meeker says the existence of the agreement had never been suspected until it was found in a pile of forgotten documents. In 1856, after Mr. Armour had made the journey across the plains to California, he returned East, going to Milwaukee, where he formed a partnership with the late John Plankinton, which continued until 1863, when Mr. Armour withdrew and moved to Chicago. The contract with Miles antedates the Plankinton agreement.

#### THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW.

Practical working hints for the trade may be found every week on page 20.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Spasmodic Reactions—Sensitive Undertone—Increased Continental Markets' Demands For Lard—Turns From Weakness to Firmness—Somewhat Depressed European Commercial Situations For Food and Manufactured Products—Our Home Distributions Enlarged and of a Fairly Satisfactory Order.**

Early in the week the hog products markets had antagonistic features; there were then sufficiently large hog supplies at the packing points to give hope among "shorts" at the beginning of each day's trading of prices of the products more in their favor; as the business ran along through each day it was found that continental demands for lard supplies, united to fairly active all around home distributions, were of sufficiently large volume for enabling of firm prices against the hog market factor. Therefore in the beginning of the week's trading there was a distinct advantage in favor of selling interests and a moderate advance in prices. It was, however, apparent that for the long run of the market there would be a return to fitfulness in the prices of the products.

A somewhat delayed marketing from remote sections of the west of hog supplies, through the severe weather conditions, was likely to increase an already fairly large movement forward of the hogs.

Until the surplus hog supplies are marketed permanently better hog products prices should not be in the line of expectations. But the market could be easily sensitive to higher prices with a falling off in hog supplies.

At mid week there was a turn to weaker prices for the hog products, but at this writing (Thursday) sellers have the advantage.

There have been remarkably large shipments of hog products, especially of lard, out of Chicago, and the consignment to the European markets, both of lard and meats, have been latterly of a larger order than they were in last year at this time. Indeed the exports from November 1 are now somewhat in excess of those of last year.

There was a few days since a marked increase of demands for lard from Germany.

Nevertheless the stocks of the products steadily grow at the packing points, and there is emphasized the volume of the hog receipts.

Our expressed opinion has been that the added volume of hog supplies in the European and home markets is not an especially depressing factor; rather the opinion would be that the greater the amount of supply the more likelihood of changed conditions ultimately to a permanently firmer line of prices. The usual exhibition is of quickened demands for supplies on a bullish tendency of prices, but that with weakness there is cautious buying in order to get the benefit of all possibilities.

It seems to us that the season for a "great rush" of hog supplies is nearly over, and that when the storm-detained hog supplies are forwarded that the hog marketing will be of an ordinary order until the period for the so-called summer marketing.

It is possible that more than usual trouble will be found, after the surplus hog supplies are marketed, in strengthening or materially

advancing the prices of the products, on account of the relaxed commercial situations in this country and Europe. Nevertheless efforts that are likely to be made for higher prices after a while will have some show of success from the basis of taking necessary supplies. It is understood that many of the distributors have been against re-supplying against the good calls upon them for supplies by consumers but that with firmer market conditions than have been had, or of a pronounced bullish order, these distributors would add largely to holdings.

The south, southwest and the eastern markets have been taking, for the week, considerable supplies of meats against needs for consumption, but are not especially lively in demands for pure lard or compounds. The underlying home situation is even more encouraging for consumption.

The European commercial situations are picking up more slowly than those in this country, and are affected especially upon the Continent by continued restricted money accommodation.

It is observed in the continental, as well as in the United Kingdom, advices that there is a good deal of complaint among manufacturing interests of careful and less than usual buying; therefore the manufacturers are against loading up with raw material supplies, but the consumption of food products is seemingly not abated.

Products allied with hog products, those used for manufacturing purposes, have had decidedly lower prices, for the week, in the foreign markets, on account of the indicated condition of business in them and the conse-

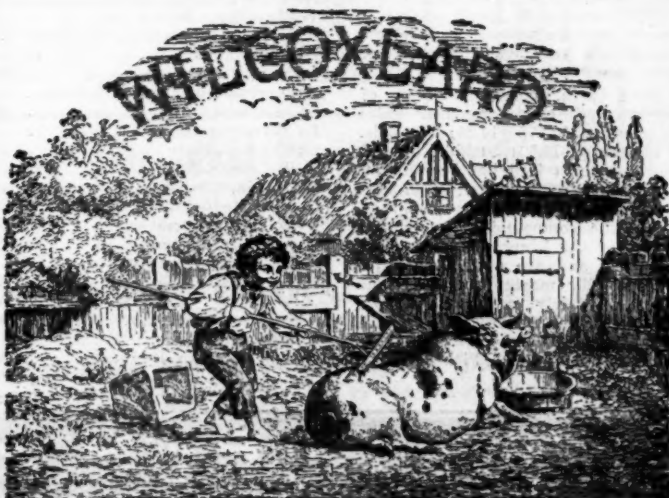
# THE W. J. WILCOX

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quent surplus supplies. The tallow prices were down 6d. to 1s. in the London market, as well that coconut, palm oils and linseed are all at reduced prices. The depressed coconut oil prices particularly show the poor condition of the manufacturers' business, and has had most to do with the weakness in the beef fat prices.

The raw materials needed for food products, in competition with the pure lard and butter trading, are better sustained in price than those taken for soap purposes in the European markets, except that coconut oil, which is used as well for edible purposes, favors in price, as pointed out, decidedly the buyers.

The north of Europe and Rotterdam markets want edible products and are concerned in buying the better grades of cottonseed oil, sesame and peanut oils at a fairly firm line of prices, however weak the under qualities, as well as all other oils, are in the line of values.

Some of the oils that are used for food purposes are considered out of line, or of too high value, by some trade sources in comparison with the prices of lard; the fact remains that the materially modified productions of the edible oils, especially those from East India seeds, form the strengthening features to prices for them, despite the tame appearance of general commercial affairs.

The cottonseed oil prices have been drifting moderately lower for the week of other than the edible grades, because of the depressed situation of the various soap materials, and the subsidence of export demands for that class of supplies.

The compounds in this country have been influenced to moderate trading by the situation of the pure lard market and the easier tendency of the raw material prices.

The speculation in the hog products has not been general, yet fairly active in the interest of one or two prominent traders who have been on the "long" side of the market for some few days.

The prominent buyers of hog products on speculation further added to holdings with any reaction to easier prices.

Partly because of the stout buying in one or two instances, the general trade in hog products is inclined to think that the time is close at hand for permanently changed conditions of the market for them from recent weakness.

The "shorts" are not working as though they considered the market markedly in their favor, and are seemingly taking profits on any relaxation of prices.

The trading widens a little to the September option, but is most marked in the July option; next in interest is the May option.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago has been 212 lbs. for three weeks, against 223 lbs. at this time last year, and 214 lbs. in 1906.

The prices of hogs are now about \$2.60 per hundred less than a year ago, and \$1.80 per hundred less than two years ago.

In New York there is careful buying of pork at easy prices, on export account. Sales of 325 bbls. mess at \$13.75@14.25; 150 bbls. short clear at \$14.75@15.50; 50 bbls. family, \$16.50. Western steam lard has been taken up more freely for export; quoted at \$7.35@7.45. City steam lard has been sold at \$6.75@6.87½. The compounds are reduced ¼c. on account of the lower cost cotton oil and oleo stearine, and are quoted at 6¼c. for ear lots. In city meats the trading in pickled bellies is fairly active at steady prices; loose 12 lbs. ave. quoted at 7¼c.; 14 lbs. ave. at 7½c.; 10 lbs. ave. at 7¾c. Pickled shoulders at 6@6½c. Pickled hams at 8½@9c.

#### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**BEEF.**—Export demands are quiet. The jobbing trade in barreled is fairly active. Generally the prices are quite firmly held. Extra India mess, tcs., \$21@21.50; barreled mess at \$10.50@11; packet, \$11.50@12; family, \$14@14.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,771 bbls. pork, 18,418,019 lbs. meats, 19,130,460 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 5,045 bbls. pork, 13,066,171 lbs. meats, 14,980,420 lbs. lard; from November 1, 52,248 bbls. pork, 179,989,373 lbs. meats, 229,676,295 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous year, 56,668 bbls. pork, 175,489,898 lbs. meats, 219,583,827 lbs. lard.

The decrease in exports this season from November 1 is shown as equal to 884,000 lbs. pork, and the increase 4,499,475 lbs. meats and 10,092,468 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1, 13,054 bbls. pork (16,021 bbls. previous season); 149,272,351 lbs. meats (143,345,092 lbs. previous season); 88,354,963 lbs. lard (100,852,091 lbs. previous season), and the Continent 6,264 bbls. pork (6,704 bbls. previous season); 25,605,520 lbs. meats (26,508,965 lbs. previous season); 112,788,171 lbs. lard (84,267,158 lbs. previous season).

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, February 26, 1908, were as follows:

**BEEF.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tcs., 30 bbls.; Belize, British Honduras, 22 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 147 bbls.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 100 bbls.; Bathurst, N. S. W., 60 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 255,490 lbs., 98 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 52 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 42,065 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 88 bbls., 150 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 46 bbls., 24,161 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 98 bbls., 54 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 1,244,969 lbs., 151 tcs.; London, England, 613,690 lbs., 175 tcs.; Lisbon, Spain, 114 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 25 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 30 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 44 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 77 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 27 bbls.;

(Continued on page 28.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending Feb. 22, 1908, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.				
To—	Week Feb. 22, 1908.	Week Feb. 23, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Feb. 22, 1907.
United Kingdom....	1,493	1,679	13,054	13,054
Continent.....	1,318,432	1,413,694	25,605,520	25,605,520
So. & Cen. Am.....	426	1,002	10,473	10,473
West Indies.....	1,352	1,708	16,842	16,842
Br. No. Am. Col.....	5	38	5,122	5,122
Other countries.....	5	18	493	493
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>52,248</b>	<b>52,248</b>

MEATS, POUNDS.				
United Kingdom....	16,833,385	11,338,308	149,272,351	149,272,351
Continent.....	1,318,432	1,413,694	25,605,520	25,605,520
So. & Cen. Am.....	63,850	139,400	1,947,825	1,947,825
West Indies.....	196,332	167,500	3,083,002	3,083,002
Br. No. Am. Col.....	5	1,200	75,475	75,475
Other countries.....	6,000	6,000	7,200	7,200
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>18,418,019</b>	<b>13,066,171</b>	<b>179,989,373</b>	<b>179,989,373</b>

LARD, POUNDS.				
United Kingdom....	8,280,960	6,043,701	88,354,963	88,354,963
Continent.....	9,472,527	6,816,664	112,788,171	112,788,171
So. and Cen. Am.....	622,167	611,950	9,844,157	9,844,157
West Indies.....	733,106	1,502,202	17,359,392	17,359,392
Br. No. Am. Col.....	12,700	2,343	212,612	212,612
Other countries.....	12,700	3,500	1,117,000	1,117,000
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>19,130,460</b>	<b>14,980,420</b>	<b>229,676,295</b>	<b>229,676,295</b>

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,068	7,251,450	10,000,900
Boston.....	298	4,922,925	2,210,644
Portland, Me.....	245	3,924,925	1,932,550
Philadelphia.....	32	470,312	4,348,043
Mobile.....	32	50,675	117,200
New Orleans.....	1,138	12,425	536,700
Galveston.....	35,807	35,807	461,923
St. John, N. B.....	1,747,200	402,500	402,500
Newport News.....	300	300	300
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>18,418,019</b>	<b>19,130,460</b>

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Feb. 22, 1907.	Increase.
Pork, pounds.....	10,449,000	11,338,308	888,308
Meats, pounds.....	179,989,373	175,489,898	4,499,475
Lard, pounds.....	229,676,295	219,583,827	10,092,468

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	17c
Oil cake.....	10c	11/3	11c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	17c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	17c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	48c
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	17c
Butter.....	25/	30/	48c
Tallow.....	12/6	17/6	17c
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/3	17c

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, February 22, 1908, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Tes. & Pkgs.
Cevic, Liverpool.....	267	4446	100	574	611	13	1585
IBaltic, Liverpool.....	408	3674	274	28	111	....	691
Lucania, Liverpool.....	152	790	....	19	....	....	100
*Massachusetts, London.....	....	469	....	....	....	313	13060
*New York, Southampton.....	....	750	....	....	....	....	25
New York City, Bristol.....	....	65	....	....	....	....	500
Wells City, Bristol.....	....	98	....	25	....	....	2175
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg.....	....	....	....	....	170	....	3160
Dulcie, Hamburg.....	....	....	150	....	....	....	50
Vaderland, Antwerp.....	6159	....	766	....	96	387	503
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
St. Laurent, Havre.....	6788	....	....	20	....	....	185
La Bretagne, Havre.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	85
Cambyes, Havre.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120
Hellig Olav, Baltic.....	....	83	60	25	265	78	1130
Germania, Mediterranean.....	....	204	75	....	....	....	50
Cedric, Mediterranean.....	....	300	....	....	....	....	120
Neckar, Mediterranean.....	....	86	150	....	....	....	150
Hamburg, Mediterranean.....	....	165	....	....	....	....	125
Malm, Mediterranean.....	....	....	....	114	....	....	6
Tanagra, Mediterranean.....	....	140	....	....	....	....	165
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12947</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>12040</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>1271</b>	<b>8125</b>
Last week.....	14707	....	10063	604	529	590	1377
Same time in 1907.....	35021	5441	8675	852	1018	540	619
1.—3,049 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The hard development against the market this week is the report of the London auction sale. The decline of 6d. to 1s. made at the sale and the limited quantity, or only 260 casks, sold out of the 1,520 casks offered, was unexpected by essentially all trade sources, while it paralyzed ideas over prices in this country.

Weakness was expected upon the English markets, in consideration of the depression in the prices of other soap materials in the general European markets. It may be said that the reduced market values for coconut and palm oils, as well as for linseed oil, had most effect upon the prices of tallow, notwithstanding the trade claim that tallow, because of its body quality, should stand more independent than it has proved it could from the soap oils markets, influence.

We think that the decline in prices of coconut oils in the foreign markets has been the best indication of the depressed conditions of their manufactured goods business, as they have been, in part at least, reflected from the situations in this country.

Indeed there are some Continental markets still reporting marked difficulty in getting money accommodation, and that from the circumstance the commercial situations fail to recover.

It would be true, of course, that by the amounts of coconut oil and palm oil particularly taken up in Europe that the needs of tallow for consumption would be diminished, and in that respect the tallow market prices would be affected.

In an all around way it would appear, as well, that soap materials are being less freely used than ordinarily on account of the general conditions of business.

In England the home productions of tallow are enlarged and are considerable. The River Plate and Australian supplies of tallow upon the English markets are about as they were at this time last year, in volume.

The general European markets would seemingly have about as much tallow as they had last year, and decidedly less satisfactory than then trade conditions. In that view of the foreign markets situations the prospective demands for tallow supplies to this country are not encouraging.

On the other hand, in the way of reasoning about the tallow market, is the conclusion that the productions of this country are less than they were last year of tallow and cottonseed oil, although larger than then of hog greases. Indeed there is now a very scant supply of prime tallow and only a burdensome supply of the under grades. It may be doubted that there will be more than enough prime tallow for use produced this season.

But for the under grades of tallow it is a question, as to market prices, of delayed or early recovery of the manufactured goods

business and freer buying of the tallow by the manufacturers.

If the spring business comes up to expectations it would seem as if the tallow productions in this country could be well taken care of in conjunction with less than usual foreign market demands. Of course the market for low grades of tallow has to contend with the competition of plentiful supplies of grease at low prices.

For this week most of the buyers got out of the market or put bids down to an impracticable trading basis for other than strictly prime grades immediately upon the receipt of the London sale prices.

The New York City hogshead tallow could not be bought under 5½¢. but most of the bidding is under that price. Nevertheless a sale of 100 hhds. was made late on Wednesday after the report of the London sale at 5½¢, probably for export. The weekly contract deliveries will be made, unless otherwise noted in our late report, at 5½¢. as the basis of the last sale.

The New York City tierces, special grade, was sold early in the week at 5½¢. for 100 tes. for export; it is now held there; hhds. at 5½¢. asked.

The city edible tallow is offered at 6½¢., and is inactive.

Country made tallow is very irregular in price and hard to quote accurately, as favoring buyers. Sales of 175,000 lbs. in lots at 5@5½¢. and up to 5½¢. for some choice lots.

### SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There is little of interest to this market for the week. The holding price hangs to 7½¢. It is hard to get bidding in New York over 7½¢. and in Chicago over 7¢. A car lot sold in New York at 7½¢.

But the supplies are only moderate upon the eastern markets, and they are likely to be just so much less by the demands for oleo stock, of which sales have been 1,000 tes. at equal to 9½¢. per lb.

The compound makers seem fairly well protected in supplies of stearine, and would rather wait on new demands for a more secure pure lard market, by which better calculations could be made of the consumption of the stearine for needs of compounds.

**OLEO OIL.**—Rotterdam has made a further advance in prices, where about 2,500 tes. have been taken up at 68 florins on the spot, 65 florins afloat, 64 florins for immediate shipment, and at 63@64 florins for March shipment. The needs of the oil by the Rotterdam butter churners are through the wants of England for butterine on the rise in prices of dairy butter in England. Rotterdam finds insufficient productions of oleo and is compelled to use freely general

oil supplies; it should be at length a more active buyer in this country of cottonseed oil. The consumption of coconut oil is especially enlarged on its large offerings at reduced prices. There is now little or no material surplus supply of oleo oil on the way to Rotterdam, as it had been contracted for ahead. New York quotes choice oleo oil at 10½¢. per lb.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Refiners' wants are unimportant and 5½¢. is a nominal quotation.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Productions are well sold up steadily at well sustained prices. Quoted at 5½@5¾¢. per lb.

**LARD OIL.**—Most of the trading is in small lots on urgent needs. Prices are rather weak. Prime quoted at 68@70¢.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The jobbing business is not active and it is about all in the way of trading. Prices are a little irregular. Nominal prices are 85¢. for 20 cold test; 78¢. for 30 test, 65¢. for 40 test.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Favors buyers in price. Demands are slow and there is easier cost grease. Yellow quoted at 5¼@5½¢., and white at 5½@5¾¢.

**CORN OIL** has declined in price to \$4.65@4.70, chiefly on account of the easier cost of cottonseed oil and the lower range of prices for all soap materials in Europe.

**GREASE.**—Productions continue liberal and are in excess of immediate needs. Moreover, all other soap materials are at weak prices for the week, especially the tallow market. There is some pressure to sell at easier prices. Quotations: Yellow, 4½@4¾¢.; house, 4¾@4¾¢.; bone, 4½@5¢.; brown, 4¼¢.; white, 5@5¼¢.

**PALM OIL.**—Offered at easier prices, with dullness in trading and weak foreign advices. Quotations: Prime red at \$5.75; Lagos at \$6.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—There is a depressed and lower market on declines in the foreign markets, where there are material accumulations of supplies and slow buying. Quotations: Cochin on spot, 8¢.; March and April arrival, 7¾¢.; March and May shipments, 7¼¢.; Ceylon at 6½@6¾¢. for spot and February and April shipments at 6@6¼¢.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

William A. Banta (Manhattan Oil Co.) was proposed for membership.

New members: Reuben E. Chandler (grain and stocks); Louis Stutz (Louis Stutz & Sons).

Visitors: G. Hunt, London; Louis C. Moore, Arthur Moore, Melbourne; G. F. Wales, J. F. Lapham, Henry Jennings, Boston; Webster Waters, J. A. Munn, Buffalo; J. V. O'Dea, St. Johns; W. S. Williams, Minneapolis.

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**EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.**

(Concluded from page 26.)

Southampton, England, 1,668,040 lbs., 175 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 191 bbls., 10 tcs.; Trinidad, Island of, 315 bbls., 55 tcs.; Turks Island, W. I., 7 bbls.

**OLEO OIL.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 100 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 500 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 850 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 183 tcs.; London, England, 600 tcs.; Manchester, England, 600 tcs.; Naples, Italy, 10 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 25 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,045 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 50 tcs.**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,960 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,430 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,320 lbs.; London, England, 77,154 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 1,842 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,500 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,730 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,810 lbs.**TALLOW.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 51,779 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 4,300 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 60,000 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 88,898 lbs.; Havre, France, 21,959 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,661 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 182,580 lbs.; London, England, 77,154 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 79,410 lbs.; Manchester, England, 59,880 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 12,390 lbs.**EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.**

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, February 26, 1908, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Abo, Russia, 15,723 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 46,576 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 198,275 lbs.; Bristol, England, 34,101 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,065 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 326,202 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 282,116 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 468,431 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 14,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 118,219 lbs.; Havre, France, 2,470 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 807 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,617,215 lbs.; London, England, 253,946 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 3,337 lbs.; Manchester, England, 140,957 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 43,750 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 21,592 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 19,590 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 37,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 90,738 lbs.; Shanghai, China, 104,770 lbs.; Southampton, England, 72,450 lbs.**HAMS.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 6,135 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 127,750 lbs.; Bristol, England, 19,984 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 137,500 lbs.; Guanta, 4,581 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 412,275 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 26,680 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 16,784 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,352 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,245,843 lbs.; London, England, 103,020 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 3,616 lbs.; Manchester, England, 112,059 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,270 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 4,664 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 12,500 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,074 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 4,212 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I.,**Louisville Cotton Oil Co.**

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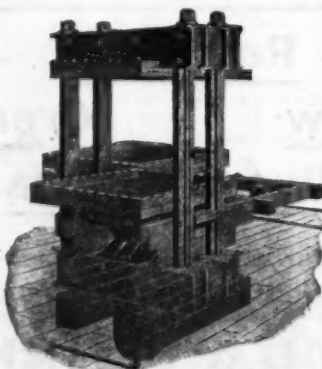
1,533 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 2,025 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 27,112 lbs.; Southampton, England, 6,364 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 3,135 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,914 lbs.

**LARD.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 37,281 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 551,165 lbs.; Bilbao, Spain, 3,777 lbs.; Bari, Italy, 14,500 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 568,450 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 14,282 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,725 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 2,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 123,200 lbs.; Bathurst, N. S. Wales, 9,687 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 20,475 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 52,844 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 61,400 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 30,600 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 4,503 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 21,956 lbs.; Ciudad, Bolivar, Venezuela, 12,221 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 15,000 lbs.; Calcutta, India, 24,750 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 18,212 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 9,000 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 52,844 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 47,400 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 101,835 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 203,000 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 48,850 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 24,939 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 133,019 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 3,953,240 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 193,922 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,164 lbs.; Havre, France, 160,439 lbs.; Kobe, Japan, 1,800 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 140,600 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,742 lbs.; London, England, 375,145 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 750,418 lbs.; Macoris, San Domingo, 35,624 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 18,400 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 21,718 lbs.; Manchester, England, 1,496,826 lbs.;

Martinique, W. I., 75,000 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 11,479 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 121,210 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 71,731 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 28,800 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 12,600 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 10,940 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 21,360 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 23,006 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 94,715 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 285,200 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,303,364 lbs.; Savanillo, 15,750 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 128,115 lbs.; Southampton, England, 310,300 lbs.; Seoul, Corea, 3,000 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 1,273 lbs.; Soerabaya, 1,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 82,691 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,912 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 60,500 lbs.

**PORK.**—Belize, Br. Honduras, 33 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 200 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 135 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 350 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 19 bbls.; Havre, France, 23 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 227 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 12 bbls.; London, England, 255 bbls.; Melbourne, Australia, 50 bbls.; Macoris, San Domingo, 18 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 70 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 78 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 151 bbls.; Southampton, England, 100 boxes; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 15 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 85 tcs., 888 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 8 bbls.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Sagging Prices and Small Reactions—Depressed European Soap Material Markets—Little Export Demands Except for Edible Grades—Weaker Mill Prices—Moderate Selling of "Longs"—Conservative Buying of Compound Makers.**

The cottonseed oil markets have had a setback from firmness. Up to mid-week there had been steady small declines in prices daily. The conditions of demand have lacked the vitality they had in the previous week.

At this writing (Thursday) the New York market closed a trifle steadier, while at the mills there was further weakness.

The soap material markets of the Continent and the United Kingdom are further against trading in cottonseed oil for soap making purposes; therefore the export demands to this country for prime and under grades of cottonseed oil are very moderate.

There have been declines in prices in the European markets for coconut oil, palm oil, linseed oil, and for tallow and greases, with careful buying of these products by the manufacturing interests.

Indeed the tallow prices in England broke at the London auction sale on Wednesday from 6d. to 1s. Besides there were only 260 casks of the tallow marketed at the sale out of the 1,520 casks offered.

The foreign buying interest for the cottonseed oil in this country has been steady of moderate force, for the edible grades of the cottonseed oil, as favored by the further advanced prices for oleo oil in Rotterdam and by the well sustained prices for sesame and peanut oils in the Mediterranean and other foreign markets.

Indeed for the edible grades of the cottonseed oil, as concerns their present and seemingly season's marketing in this country on

export account, it is not so much a question of the attitude here of the pure lard market for influencing of prices, but the actual needs of supplies of the cotton oil to make up loss of productions of some of the various edible oils of Europe.

The prices of the edible grades of the cottonseed oil are only slightly affected, in view of their current relative freer favor with buyers, by the weakness in the contract grade prices.

We look for enlarged demands from Rotterdam for the better grades of the cottonseed oil, because of the less than usual supplies of oleo oil on the narrowed beef fat productions. Nevertheless brisk demands for the cottonseed oil are not likely to come right away from Rotterdam on account of its enormous consumption of coconut oil, as one material for a substitute, as well by the materially reduced prices for the coconut oil upon all of the foreign markets. Moreover the Rotterdam market is buying a good deal of oleo stock at equal to 9½c. per lb.

It may be said in connection with the attitude of general fat markets, as well as for cottonseed oil, that the recent remarkable declines in prices in the European markets for coconut oil and palm oil, are felt in a more decided way upon products that are used by the soapmakers; therefore only moderately where there is competition of the coconut oil with grades of fats used for edible purposes.

The sharp declines in the prices of tallow of 6d. to 1s. at the London auction sale was chiefly due to the competition of coconut oil and palm oil at their reduced prices with the beef fat.

It would be, of course, true that River Plate supplies and home productions of the

tallow are somewhat increased upon the English markets, but most decidedly so through the diversion of consumption to the oils.

It would seem, with the indicated modified market prices of competing soap materials, that the European markets were not, in the near future at least, likely to be material buyers in this country of fats other than the edible grades of the cottonseed oil, and that soap makers' demands would be unimportant.

But the export business in the cottonseed oil is up to the present time for the season at our seaboard markets about as large as it was in the previous year.

In view of the less production of oleo oil which will make necessities ultimately of cottonseed oil by the Rotterdam markets, in consideration as well of the sharply less productions in Europe of sesame and peanut oils or general East India oils, we expect to see by the close of the season the exports of the cottonseed oil from this country exceeding those of the previous year by possibly 200,000 barrels. The opinion that European consumption of cottonseed oil for soap purposes is likely to be modified by the weak prices of linseed, coconut oil, palm oil, tallow and greases, has undoubtedly a substantial basis.

There seems no immediate prospect of enlarged home consumption of the cottonseed oil as the lard market is against the ordinary volumed consumption for making of compounds. The home soap makers' buying of the cotton oil is naturally restricted by the depressed situations of other fat markets.

It is conceded all around that the home consumption of the cottonseed oil will be for the season largely under that of last year, however improved it may become from its present slackness when the time arrives for

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the lard market to be taken hold of for better prices.

But the cottonseed oil market has some substantial features, however it is worked against by the modified home consumption and the less than usual relative cost of some other soap materials.

The fact is that the holdings of crude cottonseed oil are materially less than they were at this time last year.

Although there are some trade claims that the productions of the refined cottonseed oil for the season, on account of the comparatively small refining loss, will be close to those of the previous year, we believe that the loss of productions of the refined will be shown as sufficiently less for a pretty close absorption of supplies, considering actual needs for consumption.

There is no marked accumulation of the refined oil even now, or at least there is less than the amounts of it usually held at this season of the year, despite the fact of adverse business conditions and modified home consumption.

We think some portion of the moderate declines in prices for the cottonseed oil as noted for the week at the mill and seaboard markets, has been owing to manipulation, although undoubtedly it has been favored by the diminished export demands and slackness in other fat markets.

But there has been moderate selling of the cottonseed oil by the "longs," and in some degree by the south. The south, on the whole, however, protects its holdings, which are chiefly, as is well understood, of the July delivery; in most instances the south promptly responds to calls for margins. It may prove, however, that the considerable holding of the "July" is a weak point of the situation.

But no one, just now, looks for radical change in prices, either to a firmer or lower basis. That the market is likely to be easy, for a while at least, under the pressure of the indicated adverse features from soap material prices of Europe, is considered probable.

As the traders are figuring now the market changes could only be moderately lower in any contingency, and that possibly further declines of material degree may not be in order.

The crude oil prices had settled up to the close of Wednesday to 29c., at which price 30 tanks were sold at the mills. For the week there have been about 60 tanks crude sold at 29@29½c. At this writing (Thursday) there are some sellers at 29c. with a few bids of 28½c., and other bids reduced to 28c. A number of lots are practically held off the market. The refiners, some of them, perhaps, want more of the crude oil than they feel at present impelled to buy on the general slackness of affairs. It looks as if there was an effort making to pick up any surplus seed supply possible, which is now in considerable excess in the way of re-sales.

The cottonseed oil markets of England are slacker, with Hull quoting at 23s. 3d.

The decline in the linseed prices in London, for the week, has been about 7½d., with La Plata shipments quoted 38s. 4½d., and Calcutta 41s. 9d. The linseed oil in London quoted at 23s. 1½d.

Corn oil in New York has declined to \$4.65@4.70.

Our opinion of the lard market is that it is hardly in shape, as yet, for permanent material improvement in prices, although some prominent traders have steadily added to their holdings. The surplus hog supplies are not, as yet, fully marketed; until the time is reached, and it is probably close at hand, for an ordinary hog marketing, it is not probable success would attend efforts for more regular lard prices. At this writing (Thursday) there is some recovery in the lard prices with the aid of speculation.

We have been opposed to some trade opinions of radically further lower lard prices; thus far, at least, our prognostications of probable market prices for the lard have proven correct. The clearances of the lard from the packing points have been for the week of an exceptionally large order, more than usual on demands from Germany. It must be considered that hog products are reasonably cheap for consumption and that they would be taken hold of even more freely if buyers could feel that bottom was touched on values, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory commercial situations of Europe. The accumulated stocks of the lard at the packing points is not a bearish feature, but will, at length, as seems probable, invite efforts for firmer control of prices in order to induce even more active buying.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### New York Transactions.

The market closed on the week before steady and moderately active, with sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, May, 39c., and 1,400 bbls. July at 40c., with the prices then 38@39c. February; 38@38½c. March; 38¾@39c. May; 39½@40c. July; 40¼@40½c. September; 37@39c. October. Good off yellow, February, 37@38½c. Off yellow, February, 36½@38½c. Winter yellow, 40@42½c. Summer white, 38¾@40½c.

On Monday, an easier market with dullness, declines in prices of ¼@½c. Sales: 300 bbls. prime yellow, May, 38½@39½c.; 900 do., July, 39½@39¾c. Closing prices for prime yellow, February, 38@38½c.; March, 38@38½c.; May, 38½@38¾c.; July, 39¼@39½c.; September, 40@40½c.; October, 37½@38¾c. Good off yellow, February, 37@37½c. Off yellow, February, 36¾@37½c. Winter yellow, 39½@41½c. Summer white, 38@41c.

On Tuesday further depression and a decline in prices of ½@¾c. through slow export demands and some selling of "longs," as well as from weaker prices for crude. Sales: 600 bbls. prime yellow, March, 38@38½c., closed 37¼@37¾c.; 1,200 bbls. May, 37¾@38½c., closed 37¾@38c.; 1,900 bbls. July, 38½@39¼c., closed 38½@38¾c.; 300 bbls. September, 39½c., closed 39@39½c.; 100 bbls. August, 38¾c. February closed 37@38½c.; October 36¾@38c. Good off yellow, February, 36¾@37½c. Off yellow, February, 36½@37½c. Winter yellow, February, 39½@41c. Summer white, 37½@40½c.

On Wednesday slight further weakness and about ¼c. lower prices under slow demands and light pressure in selling. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, March, 37¼@37½c., closed 37@37½c.; 500 bbls. May, 37½@

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37½c., closed 37½@38c.; 600 bbls. July, 38½@38¾c., closed 38½@38¾c.; February closed 36½@38c.; September, 39@39¼c.; October, 35½@37½c. Good off yellow, February, 36@37½c. Off yellow, February, 35½@37½c. Winter yellow, 39@41c. Summer white, 37@40c.

On Thursday there was an easy market at the opening and trifle firmer feeling on the late dealing. Sales of 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, March, at 36½@37c., closed 37@37½c.; 900 bbls. May, 37½@37¾c., closed 37½@38c.; 2,200 bbls. July, 38½@38¾c., closed 38½@38¾c.; 200 bbls. September, 39¼c., closed 39@39¼c.; February closed 37½@38c.; October, 36@38c. Good off yellow, February, 36½@37½c. Off yellow, February, 37@37½c. Winter yellow, February, 39½@40c. Sale of 100 bbls. at 40c. Summer white, February, 37@40c.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending February 26, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07, were as follows:

#### From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	25	5
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	50	—
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	—	16
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	9	—
Alexandria, Egypt.....	758	3,005	415
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	6,042	6,715
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	55	6
Amnapola, Honduras.....	—	—	4
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	—	315
Antofagasta, Chile.....	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	150	3,731	1,310
Asuncion, Venezuela.....	—	7	20
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	203	68
Azua, West Indies.....	—	—	209
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	93	—
Barbados, W. I.....	—	845	578
Beirut, Syria.....	—	115	—
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	125	25
Bergen, Norway.....	—	540	425
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea.....	—	5	13
Bombay, India.....	—	—	142
Bone, Algeria.....	—	—	675
Bordeaux, France.....	—	2,377	845
Braila, Roumania.....	—	—	50
Bremen, Germany.....	612	924	100
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	50	15
Bridgetown, W. I.....	—	—	24
Bristol, England.....	—	75	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.....	706	2,902	808
Bukharest, Roumania.....	—	80	—
Callao, Peru.....	—	68	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	262	521
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Colony.....	—	210	273
Cebu, Honduras.....	—	118	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	2,110	525
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	125	75
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	65	219
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	110	180	18
Colon, Panama.....	84	511	530
Conakry, Africa.....	—	5	10
Constantinople, Turkey.....	620	4,280	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	776	225
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	58	116
Cork, Ireland.....	—	100	30
Cristobal, Panama.....	—	92	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	15	14
Dakar, W. Africa.....	—	20	—
Danzig, Germany.....	—	1,100	1,533
Dedagatch, Turkey.....	—	75	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	25	38
Demerara, British Guiana.....	—	1,520	1,017

Dronheim, Norway.....	—	125	150	Port Said, Egypt.....	—	132	75
Dublin, Ireland.....	50	450	1,050	Progreso, Mexico.....	6	200	5
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	100	—	Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	—	1,777	132
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	87	—	Riga, Russia.....	—	—	7
Dunkirk, France.....	550	850	100	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	78	—
Flume, Austria.....	—	50	—	Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	402	2,403	2,646
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	321	671	Rosario, Argentine Republic.....	—	240	119
Frederikshald, Norway.....	—	55	—	Rotterdam, Holland.....	150	28,546	19,460
Fremantle, Australia.....	—	23	—	St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	5	30
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	1,579	1,925	St. Johns, N. F.....	—	49	—
Genoa, Italy.....	175	7,515	7,842	St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	104	121
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	252	105	St. Lucia, West Indies.....	—	83	—
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	175	8,880	St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	4	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	634	8,085	2,043	Salonica, Turkey.....	—	493	—
Gonaves, Haiti.....	—	—	7	Samana, San Domingo.....	—	10	4
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	149	200	Sanchez, San Domingo.....	—	241	213
Granada, Spain.....	—	—	37	San Domingo City, San Dom.....	—	1,000	1,068
Grenada, West Indies.....	—	51	—	San Jose, Costa Rica.....	—	3	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	—	2,366	1,803	Santiago, Cuba.....	—	89	901
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	20	—	Santos, Brazil.....	—	730	1,284
Hamburg, Germany.....	806	8,200	1,801	Sekondi, West Africa.....	—	20	10
Havana, Cuba.....	9	416	2,005	Shanghai, China.....	—	—	14
Havre, France.....	1,450	17,370	7,331	Smyrna, Turkey.....	—	70	—
Helsingfors, Finland.....	—	20	—	Southampton, England.....	—	583	475
Hull, England.....	—	75	50	Stavanger, Norway.....	—	390	170
Inagua, West Indies.....	—	18	—	Stettin, Germany.....	—	2,124	4,755
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	10	—	Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	124	80
Kingston, West Indies.....	99	1,582	1,295	Sydney, Australia.....	—	129	9
Koenigsberg, Germany.....	—	100	350	Talcahuano, Chile.....	—	—	49
Kustendji, Roumania.....	—	758	1,400	Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	6
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	208	71	Tangier, Morocco.....	—	—	100
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	—	39	Trondheim, Norway.....	—	125	—
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	1,123	2,494	Trieste, Austria.....	—	4,606	1,560
Leith, Scotland.....	—	125	—	Trinidad, Island of.....	46	889	114
Liverpool, England.....	50	3,455	1,046	Tunis, Algeria.....	—	—	150
London, England.....	27	7,201	3,446	Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	199	25
Macoris, San Domingo.....	233	659	99	Valparaiso, Chile.....	—	661	1,555
Malmo, Sweden.....	—	200	—	Venice, Italy.....	—	6,062	6,440
Malta, Island of.....	—	1,565	1,655	Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	217	67
Manchester, England.....	—	849	2,403	Victoria, Brazil.....	—	10	—
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	20	—	Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	53	15
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	17	15	Yokohama, Japan.....	—	95	38
Marseilles, France.....	—	79,462	35,152				
Martinique, West Indies.....	248	1,257	704				
Massawa, Arabia.....	—	132	57				
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	—	514				
Melbourne, Australia.....	10	469	38				
Messina, Sicily.....	—	47	—				
Mexico, Mexico.....	—	—	6				
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	6	13				
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	170	1,323	1,623				
Nantes, France.....	100	100	—				
Naples, Italy.....	—	405	850				
Newcastle, England.....	—	250	20				
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	20	82				
Oran, Algeria.....	—	1,903	1,500				
Oruro, Bolivia.....	—	—	42				
Panama, Panama.....	—	89	57				
Para, Brazil.....	29	62	10				
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	—	930				
Phillippeville, Algeria.....	—	—	131				
Piraeus, Greece.....	—	20	—				
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	—	40				
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	10	51	21				
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	5	32				
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.....	—	—	55				
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	7	158	120				
Port Maria, Jamaica.....	—	—	12				
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	475	39				
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	—	4				

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Antwerp, Belgium.....	750	3,820	9,086
Brifast, Ireland.....	175	2,325	265
Bluefields, Nicaragua.....	—	—	200
Bordeaux, France.....	—	—	675
Bremen, Germany.....	—	1,005	5,365
Bristol, England.....	—	—	525
Christiania, Norway.....	—	—	806
Colon, Panama.....	—	5	12
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	9,350	3,275
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	—	295
Dunkirk, France.....	—	—	350
Genoa, Italy.....	—	3,735	752
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	1,200	2,200
Hamburg, Germany.....	500	20,530	18,092
Havana, Cuba.....	—	2,040	1,425
Havre, France.....	50	1,004	10,071
Hull, England.....	—	—	135
Liverpool, England.....	—	16,736	11,297
London, England.....	—	7,153	12,400
Manchester, England.....	—	1,180	625
Marseilles, France.....	2,140	10,490	17,250
Newcastle, England.....	—	200	—
Port Barrios, Central America.....	—	—	131
Rotterdam, Holland.....	5,300	59,884	61,331

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**FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36".**

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Scientific Meal Mill

Swansea, Wales .....	—	50
Tampico, Mexico .....	908	50
Trieste, Austria .....	190	450
Venice, Italy .....	100	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	100	904
Totals .....	9,065	122,826 151,347

**From Galveston.**

Antwerp, Belgium .....	750	100
Bremen, Germany .....	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland .....	400	800
Hamburg, Germany .....	850	6,117
Havana, Cuba .....	—	362
Liverpool, England .....	—	1,000
London, England .....	—	500
Marseilles, France .....	800	—
Reval, Russia .....	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland .....	7,761	41,503
Tampico, Mexico .....	60	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	3,370	6,700
Totals .....	60	13,491 57,942

**From Baltimore.**

Antwerp, Belgium .....	300	320
Bremen, Germany .....	300	—
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland .....	275	150
Hamburg, Germany .....	575	3,068
Havre, France .....	1,730	300
Liverpool, England .....	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland .....	3,630	4,305
Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	60
Totals .....	7,110	9,083

**From Philadelphia.**

Christiania, Norway .....	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	800	375
Hamburg, Germany .....	750	612
Liverpool, England .....	81	—
Totals .....	1,081	1,062

**From Savannah.**

Barcelona, Spain .....	—	120
Bergen, Norway .....	—	154
Bremen, Germany .....	108	7,104
Christiania, Norway .....	1,308	2,321
Christiansand, Norway .....	—	53
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	266
Drontheim, Norway .....	—	106
Genoa, Italy .....	—	735
Gothenburg, Sweden .....	518	1,058 2,713
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	3,527 1,775
Havre, France .....	—	3,759 1,929
Liverpool, England .....	433	525
Malmö, Sweden .....	—	162
Rotterdam, Holland .....	612	17,790 19,774
Stavanger, Norway .....	—	108
Trieste, Austria .....	—	288
Totals .....	3,209	30,940 33,415

**From Newport News.**

Hamburg, Germany .....	—	300
Liverpool, England .....	—	3,090
London, England .....	—	56
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	137 200
Totals .....	137	3,648

**From All Other Ports.**

Canada .....	13	904 10,750
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	300
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	200
Totals .....	13	904 11,250

**Recapitulation.**

From New York .....	8,419	236,947 145,593
From New Orleans .....	9,065	122,826 151,347
From Galveston .....	60	13,491 57,942
From Baltimore .....	—	7,110 9,083
From Philadelphia .....	—	1,081 1,062
From Savannah .....	3,209	30,940 33,415
From Newport News .....	—	137 200
From all other ports .....	13	904 11,250
Totals .....	20,826	413,436 413,288

**CABLE MARKETS****Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 28.—Cottonseed oil market is easy, but demand increasing. Sales of butter oil, 31½ florins; prime summer yellow, 30 florins; off oil, 28½ florins.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 28.—Cottonseed oil market is easy without demand. Quote off summer yellow at 58½ francs.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 28.—Cottonseed oil market is slow. Buyers out. Sales of prime summer yellow at 61½ francs; winter oil at 67 francs.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Cottonseed oil market is weak. Sales of off oil, 23¼s.; prime summer yellow, 24s.; butter oil at 25¼s.

**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 28.—Cottonseed oil market favors buyers. Sales of off oil, 48¼ marks; prime summer yellow, 49½ marks; white oil and butter oil, 53 marks.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 27.—There has been 28½c. bid for prompt and March crude oil; the mills are selling very little. Meal is dull at \$23. Hulls, \$5.50, f. o. b. mills.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27.—Crude oil 28½c. bid for any delivery. Prime meal, \$22. Hulls, \$7.50 loose Atlanta.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 27.—Crude oil is easier, at 28c. asked, 27½c. bid; offerings are limited. Meal is lower, \$25.75. Cake is much weaker at \$24 sacked, long ton, ship's side.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Cotton oil market steady; trading light; prime crude 29¼c. Choice meal, \$22.25@22.50. Hulls, \$6@6.25, loose.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 27.—Oil market is quiet and sales are light; prime crude, 29c. Choice loose cake, \$25.50, f. o. b. Galveston. Choice meal, \$26.75@27.

**Kansas City.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27.—Oil market dull and undertone rather weak; prime crude, 29c. asked, and buyers' views about 28c. f. o. b. mills.

**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren &amp; Co.)

New York, Feb. 27.—The market is getting tremendously dull; offerings are light and demand is equally small. The dullness has brought about a decline of about 1c. per gallon for the week. There are really no new features to the market. What caused the decline during the week was principally the large lots of crude which came out for sale around 30c., coupled with the continued decline of competing fats and oils in Europe, in which for the first time this season shared the sesame and arachide oils.

The higher lard market may help cotton oil somewhat. Tallow and greases seem to remain steady here, although somewhat easier in Europe. We do not anticipate much change during the next week. Market closed to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, February, 37¼c. bid, 37¼c. asked; March, 37c. bid, 37¼c. asked; May, 37¼c. bid, 38c. asked; July, 38c. bid, 38¼c. asked; September, 39¼c. bid, sales; October, 36¼c. bid, 37c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow, 40c.; Prime summer white cottonseed oil, 39½c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 23s. 6d.

**COTTON OIL AND MEAL IN HOLLAND.**

From the result of the investigation made by Consul Henry H. Morgan, of Amsterdam, in reference to cottonseed oil, which is im-

ported into Holland in great quantities almost exclusively from the United States, he is of opinion that there is but little room for improvement in the import, except in a small way for salad and table oils. The consul's report, dated January 24, continues:

Practically all the oil which comes into the country from the United States arrives at Rotterdam, which receives more than any other port of Europe; 75 per cent. is edible oil and 25 per cent. is used in the manufacture of soap. According to official statistics the stock of oils in bonded warehouses at the end of the calendar year was 11,035 barrels of cottonseed oil, 138 barrels of peanut oil, and 1 barrel of sesame oil. The prices per 220 pounds to-day are as follows: Cottonseed—Choice butter oil, \$13.67; prime summer yellow, \$13.27; soap oil, \$12.56; rape oil, \$15.68; coconut oil, \$16.08; palm oil, \$13.67; linseed oil, \$9.25.

The import of cottonseed cake and meal, which is brought into the country almost exclusively from the United States, according to official statistics, has decreased from 34,212 tons in 1905 to 27,595 tons during the first eleven months of the past calendar year. It fell into disfavor among the farmers of the country as a food for cattle, as they claimed that many of their cattle died from eating it on account of the lint which it contained.

If this prejudice can be eliminated I believe a much larger market will be found here for this product, for it is admittedly more nutritious than any other food given to cattle. While linseed cake is known not to be as nutritious as cottonseed cake, it is used almost exclusively by the farmers for the reason given, and while this cake is largely manufactured in Holland, about 50,000 acres being planted with flax for linseed, the United States shipped to Holland about 220,000 tons of this article during 1907.

**BROKERS OPEN IN LOS ANGELES.**

Willits & Patterson, leading Pacific Coast brokers in packinghouse products, tallow, cottonseed oil and salt, have still further extended their territory by opening an office at Los Angeles. This office, which was opened by Mr. Charles D. Willits of the firm, will be in charge of Mr. F. D. Sawyer, who has had many years' experience in the packinghouse business, having been associated with the Morton-Gregson Company at Nebraska City, Neb., and with the National Packing Company at San Francisco. The firm now has the Coast pretty well covered with its branches.

**W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
Merchandise Brokers  
—AND DEALERS IN—  
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Broker and Commission Merchant  
**PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS**  
**COTTONSEED OIL**  
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Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Feller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials  
ATLANTA, GA.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—There is a slight improvement in the demand for different kinds of hides, but the market is weak and sales in most instances are at lower figures than those previously secured. Native steers still rule weak. One big packer is reported to have sold out all of his January natives, presumably at  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, but the price is not confirmed. It is possible that this sale was made last week, however, at the time of rumors of sales by this packer. A big packer has sold one car of January natives at 10¢, and another is credited with refusing 10¢ for a single car of early Januarys. But for the last half of January salting buyers' bids are not over  $\frac{9}{16}$ ¢, and large buyers do not figure blocks of February salting worth over 9¢. The packers are offering their February natives at  $\frac{9}{16}$ ¢, but there are no bids reported for these. Texas steers are in fair demand with bids of 11¢ for December and early January heavy weights alone. Late salting all weight Texas are nominal at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for heavy,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for lights and  $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for extremes. Butt brands are quiet with February heavy average lots offered at  $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ and not taken and February Colorados offered at the same figure and buyers entertaining lower views. Branded cows are neglected and nominal at 8¢ for February salting. Some packers are sold ahead on certain kinds of branded hides, but others have stock to offer. A big packer reports that he is sold ahead for all of next month on all kinds of branded with the exception of butt brands, and another figures that he is sold ahead to April 10 or later on both Colorados and branded cows. Native cows show more activity at lower prices. One packer has made a sale of 10,000 December, January and early February light cows at 8¢, and the same packer sold one car of January heavy cows at  $8\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ f. o. b. Kansas City. The same packer is offering his February native cows at  $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for heavy and 8¢ for light. A car of all weight native cows of December and January salting has been sold by one of the smaller outside packers at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The market on bull hides continues nominal in the absence of sales.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues dull and weak and buyers are holding off for lower prices. The dealers here are anxious to obtain orders for late receipt hides but are disposed to hold fairly steady on any short-haired hides on hand. Buffs continue nominally quotable at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ and  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for late receipts, but most buyers' ideas are not over  $\frac{6}{16}$ ¢. There are plenty of hides offered from

outside Western points at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Chicago freight, which are not being taken. Last sales of Kansas City buffs running nearly all No. 2's were at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ flat and included some butt branded hides, but buyers are only bidding  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ flat for further lots of these. Heavy cows are freely offered at 7¢, but will not bring this figure for late receipt lots and the market is nominally not quotable at over  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Toledo dealers are offering 50 to 60-lb. hides at 7¢. Extremes continue slow with last sales of late receipts at 7¢ and dealers holding some fall lots at  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ more. Heavy steers are still slow and nominal at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for ordinary lots and choice Ohio lots offered at 8¢ and not taken. Heavy bulls are neglected and nominally quoted at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for No. 1's of late salting.

**DRY HIDES.**—No sales are reported but the market is easy. A car of reservation sole leather hides amounting to about 1,000 is offered at  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f. o. b. Sioux City.

**CALFSKINS.**—Buyers are holding off and claim that foreign stock is cheaper than domestic skins. Buyers are waiting until receipts come in freely when they expect lower prices. Chicago city skins are hardly quotable at over 13¢, as packers are willing to sell at this figure flat. Outside cities are held at 13¢ and countries at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Kips rule at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues dull and easy and no sales are reported in the packer market. Packer pelts are nominally quotable at \$1.20@1.30 for sheep and \$1@1.50 for lambs. Fresh butcher country lots range from 75¢ to \$1.10 and dry pelts from  $12$ @ $13$ ¢.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Common varieties are about  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower and a sale of 720 Orinocos has been made at the reduced price of  $18\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. China hides are weak and declining and nominally quoted at  $8$ @ $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No business is being done and prices are entirely nominal.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market continues weak on hides and a car of New York State cows with heavy bulls out that was offered here at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ flat was not sold. One buyer here reports having purchased a lot of 1,000 Pennsylvania buffs at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. It is reported that Newark patent leather tanners are accumulating heavy weight leather and that in consequence of this they do not want any more hides over 40 lbs. which will increase the supply of regular buff weights. Calfskins continue unchanged. One local dealer reports having sold his New York City skins at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, but these prices have not been otherwise confirmed. Country skins continue quotable at \$1.05@1.10, \$1.35@1.40, and \$1.60@1.65.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Rule at \$3.60@3.65 flat for outside cities; countries, \$3.40@3.50.

## European Market.

Cables received here to-day on the opening of the Paris auction sales quote sharp

declines in prices on hides. One cable gives a decline of 4 per cent. in heavy steers and 5 per cent. in light steers and light cows. Another cable gives declines of 6 per cent. in heavy steers and 8 per cent. in medium steers, all weight cows and all weight bulls.

## Boston Hide Market.

The market continues dull. Some bids of  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ are reported for Ohio buffs that are offered at 7¢, but no sales have as yet been reported. Last sales of all No. 2 Ohio buffs were at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Southern countries are dull at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, and Eastern tanners prefer buff seconds to southern countries at to-day's prices.

## LEATHER COMPANY REPORTS.

The annual stockholders and directors' meetings of the United States Leather Company and the Central Leather Company were held this week in Jersey City. At the annual meeting of stockholders of the United States Leather Company the financial statement for the twelve months ended December 31 last was presented, showing profits of \$4,423,129, a loss of \$1,585,489 as compared with 1906 and \$1,755,327 as contrasted with 1905. The surplus after dividends declined to \$686,191, a decrease of \$1,585,489 from the previous year and \$1,755,327 from 1905.

All the old directors of the company were re-elected. The minority stockholders made no contest. Two changes were made in the board of the Central Leather Company, Robert E. Pain succeeding Paul M. Warburg, resigned, and Van A. Wallin was elected to succeed C. S. Horton, deceased. The annual report of the company shows a surplus after interest charges available for dividends \$2,321,624, an increase of \$38,009.

The income account of the United States Leather Company for the past year shows the following results:

	1907.	1906.
Net profits for year	\$4,423,129	\$6,008,618
Preferred dividends	3,736,938	3,736,938
Surplus	\$686,191	\$2,271,680
Previous surplus	22,913,209	20,641,529
Profit and loss surplus	\$23,599,400	\$22,913,209

The annual report of the Central Leather Company, which was also presented at the meeting, compares as follows with the statement covering the operations of the company for the previous twelve months:

	1907.	1906.
Divs. on U. S. Leather stock	\$3,463,824	\$3,432,126
Net earnings of subd. Cos.	693,717	821,274
Interest and discount	31,688	47,681
Total net earnings	\$4,159,230	\$4,301,081
Expenditures:		
Organization and gen. expenses	\$113,196	\$299,875
Disc. and com., etc.		25,000
Bond interest	1,724,410	1,692,591
Total expenditures	\$1,837,606	\$2,017,466
Balance	2,321,624	2,283,615
Preferred dividends	2,170,285	2,126,317
Undivided profits	\$151,339	\$157,298

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PA. CHICAGO

## EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

## Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

## The Highest Prices

Warehouses: 89 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

# Chicago Section

An island is a chunk of land entirely surrounded by water. Cincinnati please note.

Hogs are not down to 4c. yet, though they have been headed that way several times.

Looks like the navy and its friends should be of one accord at the next Presidential election.

Bryan probably makes more money out of this "also ran" business than does the winner of the race.

Cudahy Packing Co. is said to be buying provisions in spite of all the bear sentiment that is expressed.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22, averaged 7.68 cents per pound.

"Cannon looks like about a 22-calibre," says one Chicagoan who evidently isn't an admirer of the "grand old man" from Danville.

Last Saturday's run of hogs was one of the biggest if not the biggest Saturday's receipts in the history of the trade. Over 50,000 hogs came in.

Chicago policemen are being immersed in a tank of water to show how much of their weight represents muscle, how much fat and how much bug juice.

The last week's snowstorm cost the city street cleaning bureau about \$25,000 for what was carted away. On that basis there remains all of \$1,250,000 worth around the town yet.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,225 net to the buyer. Bids of the same amount for retirement of memberships under the rules have been renewed, good for forty-eight hours.

Large quantities of young and immature hogs are being marketed, hogs that should not reach here until May or June. This fact may or may not have any significance as to future hog supplies.

John Callahan, for several years with the S. & S. Company in the wholesale market,

died after a short illness on Monday night. He was the son of James Callahan, one of the oldest sheep traders in Chicago.

The campaign button-makers here pick for the Republican race: Taft to win, Hughes for a place. Democratic race. Bryan to win, Johnson, for a place. They place Fairbanks and Cannon among the "also rans."

The popular secretary of the Board of Trade, Geo. F. Stone, has been voted a raise of \$1,000 per year in his salary. This puts him in the \$10,000 class. The assistant secretary was also remembered by the directors.

It is estimated that the hog receipts at Chicago for the two months of the year ending to-day will reach 2,000,000, and that close to 7,000,000 will be the receipts of eleven principal markets. Some hogs, all right.

Over-capitalization may or may not be a menace to the business of the country, but under-capitalization in the shape of not having one half-dollar to rub against the other is the question agitating most of the populace.

There is, after all, quite a difference between a statesman and a politician. The statesman leads the way from the start. The politician watches which way the gang is headed and then gets in front and hollers "Come on!"

The crossroads jokesmith capping for Sawdust, Glucose & Company (Michigan, of course,) relieved himself of the following: "What is the difference between a tree and a sausage? Answer: "In a tree the bark is on the outside." Haw! haw! haw!"

"Beyond question, the best and cheapest, aside from being the most sanitary and satisfactory in every respect, is "Sarco" mastic flooring, for every department in the packing business," said a packer who had tried it this week. The Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company, Chicago, makes this flooring.

The National Live Stock Bank, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, is not liable, according to a jury verdict returned before Judge Abbott, for \$300,000 on drafts drawn against the late Nelson Morris by the Union Cotton Seed Company, headed by Samuel N. Hoffheimer, who was discharged on a criminal charge some time ago. This decision brings up a new question of liability of banks, according to counsel.

The Chicago Board of Trade members were interested Tuesday when a telegram was received by Finley Barrel & Co. stating that the Board of Trade of Winnipeg had lost its charter through the action of the grangers in the Manitoba parliament. This is considered a startling condition, because it puts the farmers of that part of the country in a position of being at the mercy of sharpers who will pay them what they will for grain.

According to the newspapers J. Ogden Armour, looking through some old papers left by his father, came across an agreement signed by Philip D. Armour and Fred B. Niles, under date of March 1, 1859. The agreement recites that they were to go into partnership, each putting in \$500 and agreeing to devote all their time to the business and to draw not to exceed \$100 per month each for their expenses and to divide the profits at the end of the year. The world knows what P. D. Armour accomplished during his business career.

A Chicago friend of Harry Raphael has received a letter from him in reply to the inquiry as to why he has not been seen in Chicago for several years. The New Yorker writes: "Whenever the house orders me to come to Chicago I either get sick so as to make it impossible, or blind so that I cannot read their letters. On rare occasions, however, when I just have to go out to your old Windy City, I always take the slowest freight I can find and ride in the caboose. But you can bet your life than when I left Chi. it was on the Twentieth Century Limited, right up in the first car, with my nose against the tender."

Internal revenue agents were busy Tuesday pushing the war which has been started against "moonshine butter" manufacturers in Chicago. This butter has been found to be manufactured in great quantities in Chicago and sold without the government tax of 10 cents a pound being paid. Unscrupulous dealers sell the oleo as the best grade of butter, and it is used by many middle-class restaurants. The legitimate trade, of course, has nothing to do with these "moonshiners." The oleo could be purchased at any one of the big factories at 12½ cents a pound.

## W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

### GRAINS and PROVISIONS

W. P. Anderson, President. W. L. Gregson, Vice-President.  
W. S. Booth, Secretary.  
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondence Solicited  
Ground Floor, 12 Sherman St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

240 La Salle Street . . . . . CHICAGO.  
TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE,  
COTTON SEED OIL.

Blood, Tankage, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Cracklings, Glue Stock and all Packing House Products.

Our Prices are Up to Date.

## Simplex Sausage Seasoning

ASK FOR INFORMATION TODAY  
HARRY HELLER & CO., CHICAGO

## Sterne & Son Co.

"JUST BROKERS"

Stearines, Tallow, Grease  
Cotton-Seed Oil  
DALLAS, Tex. CHICAGO, ILL.

## S. J. WELLS

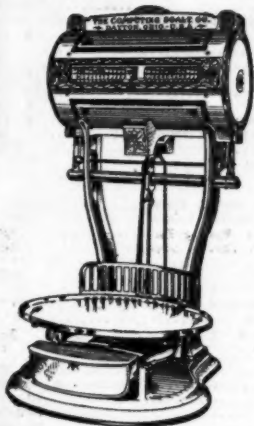
Commission Buyer of Live Hogs

189 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards  
CHICAGO

Refer to Live Stock Exchange National Bank.



# OUR SCALES STAND the TEST



The New Low Platform No. 140  
DAYTON Scale

The State of Massachusetts recently passed a new law defining the duties of the Sealer of Weights and Measures in connection with the computing devices used on computing scales.

Our modern, up-to-date computing scales meet every requirement of the law and test out with greater exactness than any other known style or make.

Greater than this, however, is the test of service between merchant and customer. Merchants use them for the protection of profit and the saving of time. Customers trade where they are used because they know they are sure of a square deal.

Moneyweight Scales are an absolute necessity to the economical and successful retailing of meats and groceries. We build them on all the known principles of scale construction adaptable to all kinds of merchandising.

The increased confidence of the merchants of Massachusetts in our computing scales is shown by the enormous increase in sales since the law went into effect. We are strong advocates of laws which will give the greatest protection to both merchant and customer.

For those who are now using old Dayton Scales or computing scales of other make and wish to bring their equipment up to date we have a very attractive exchange proposition which will be sent on request.

Do not wait for our agent to call on you, but send for him.



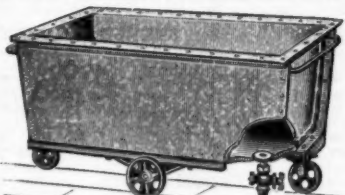
**DELAY IS EXPENSIVE**

**Moneyweight Scale Co., 47 State Street, CHICAGO**

LOCAL SALES OFFICES: Boston, 161 Congress Street

New York, 11 East 14th Street

## Sanitary Galvanized Steel Market Fixtures



Meat and Sausage Trucks  
Corned Beef Tanks  
Provision and Loin Racks  
Ham Trees and Cages

**The Market Forge Co.**  
15-17 Barrett Street  
BOSTON, - MASS.

## USE WILLIAMS GRINDERS!

For  
Reducing  
GREEN,  
STEAM  
or JUNK

**BONE**

Also

**Tankage**



For  
Reducing  
BEEF SCRAP  
OYSTER AND  
CLAM

**Shells**

or

**Any Poultry  
Food  
Material**

Write for Catalogue No. 8.

**THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**  
Works, ST. LOUIS, MO. Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

## ELECTRIC MEAT BRANDERS

ANY SIZE BRAND  
FOR ANY PURPOSE  
GUARANTEED THE BEST

Write for Information

**Geo. J. Schneider & Co.**  
DETROIT, MICH.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

## BLOCK SCRAPER

**Instantly Adjustable**



The edge of the blades are ground perfectly square. There are therefore eight sharp cutting edges, and any one of them can almost instantly be brought into use by means of the handle with its ball joint connection. To lock or release the joint, or place the blade at any angle, it is simply necessary to give the handle a slight turn. The wing nut is used when the blade is removed from the handle.

The guard may be instantly slipped on or off either side or end of the blade, and enables one to use the tool with a firm grip, bearing on heavily or lightly as may be desired.

It is the neatest, simplest and best all-around Scraper on the market.  
**Price, \$1.00. For Sale by Hardware and Butchers' Supply Houses.**  
Send for free Catalog No. 15 BE of Fine Tools.  
**THE L. S. STARRETT CO., Athol, Mass., U. S. A.**

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 17.....	36,722	1,543	45,047	27,051
Tuesday, Feb. 18.....	4,472	1,435	37,594	11,704
Wednesday, Feb. 19.....	14,296	890	26,927	6,689
Thursday, Feb. 20.....	7,263	414	13,476	6,525
Friday, Feb. 21.....	7,492	915	41,738	13,257
Saturday, Feb. 22.....	753	140	50,423	236

Total last week.....	70,951	5,346	196,763	65,412
Previous week.....	61,336	5,848	249,141	69,585
Cor. week 1907.....	61,816	5,632	161,160	82,517

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 17.....	9,891	143	14,787	6,968
Tuesday, Feb. 18.....	4,793	51	9,423	2,947
Wednesday, Feb. 19.....	3,123	...	4,354	760
Thursday, Feb. 20.....	6,704	164	7,308	4,249
Friday, Feb. 21.....	7,180	146	12,053	7,540
Saturday, Feb. 22.....	984	70	19,373	1,568

Total last week.....	32,735	574	67,728	23,930
Previous week.....	31,008	386	68,591	29,934
Cor. week 1907.....	29,118	292	29,674	16,219

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	510,020	42,351	1,789,676	619,888
Year ago.....	513,075	45,744	1,385,300	668,943
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Feb. 22.....				625,000
Week previous.....				748,000
Year ago.....				517,000
Two years ago.....				506,000

Total to date.....	6,133,000			
Same period, 1907.....	4,271,000			

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Feb. 22, 1908.....	150,100	445,700	149,500
Week ago.....	150,200	537,300	157,100
Year ago.....	160,100	411,700	206,000
Two years ago.....	161,400	411,200	184,600

Total year to date.....	1,290,100	4,247,700	1,135,100
Same period, 1907.....	1,321,000	3,163,700	1,403,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending February 22.
Armour & Co.....	37,000
Swift & Co.....	20,200
Anglo-American.....	7,400
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,200
H. Moore & Co.....	6,700
Continental P. Co.....	6,200
Hammond & Co.....	6,200
Morris & Co.....	11,100
Roberts & Oake.....	4,700
S. & S.....	14,400
Western Packing Co.....	8,500
Omaha Packing Co.....	23,200
Other packers.....	23,200

Total.....	148,000
Week ago.....	181,700
Year ago.....	136,900
Two years ago.....	136,400
Total for year to date.....	1,470,600

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Feb. 22, 1908.....	\$5.25	\$4.36	\$5.10	\$6.65
Previous week.....	5.35	4.31	5.00	6.70
Year ago.....	5.45	7.02	5.15	7.20
Two years ago.....	5.05	6.29	5.05	6.65
Three years ago.....	4.70	4.85	5.00	7.55

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.25@6.00
Fair to good steers.....	4.75@5.25
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.00@4.75
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@5.60
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.00@5.00
Plain to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.50@4.75
Common to choice stockers.....	2.25@3.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@2.75
Canners.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	2.50@4.75
Calves, common to fair.....	4.00@6.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@7.00

## HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$4.15@4.30
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	4.20@4.35
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	4.30@4.40
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	4.25@4.35
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	4.15@4.35
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	2.75@4.30
Throttles, all weights.....	3.50@4.00
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	3.50@3.75
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	3.75@4.20

## SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.10@5.60
Fair to good wethers.....	4.00@5.10
Fair to prime ewes.....	3.50@5.25
Fair to good native lambs.....	5.75@6.50
Good to fancy native lambs.....	6.50@6.85
Fed wethers.....	4.00@5.50
Clipped wethers.....	5.00@5.40
Fed lambs.....	6.25@6.80
Feeding lambs.....	5.25@6.60
Cull lambs.....	4.50@6.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.....	5.00@6.30
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@5.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1908.

(Holiday. No market.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$11.17½	\$11.37½	\$11.17½	\$11.30
July.....	11.57½	11.75	11.57½	11.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	\$7.32½	\$7.42½	\$7.30	\$7.37½
July.....	7.50	7.65	7.50	7.57½
Sept.....	7.72½	7.85	7.72½	7.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	\$6.30	\$6.42½	\$6.30	\$6.37½
July.....	6.62½	6.70	6.62½	6.67½
Sept.....	6.90	6.92½	6.90	6.92½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$11.30	\$11.55	\$11.27½	\$11.55
July.....	11.70	11.90	11.67½	11.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	\$7.37½	\$7.52½	\$7.37½	\$7.50
July.....	7.60	7.72½	7.57½	7.72½
Sept.....	7.92½	8.05	7.92½	8.02½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	\$6.40	\$6.52½	\$6.37½	\$6.52½
July.....	6.67½	6.82½	6.67½	6.82½
Sept.....	6.90	7.02½	6.90	7.07½

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$11.52½	\$11.52½	\$11.37½	\$11.40
July.....	11.92½	11.92½	11.77½	11.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$7.45	\$7.45
July.....	7.70	7.70	7.65	7.67½
Sept.....	7.90	7.92½	7.87½	7.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.42½	\$6.45
July.....	6.77½	6.77½	6.72½	6.75
Sept.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$11.37	\$11.60	\$11.37	\$11.55
July.....	11.77	11.97	11.77	11.92
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	\$7.45	\$7.57	\$7.45	\$7.55
July.....	7.65	7.80	7.65	7.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	\$6.47	\$6.57	\$6.47	\$6.57
July.....	6.75	6.87	6.75	6.85

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$11.65	\$11.70	\$11.57	\$11.57
July.....	12.00	12.07	11.95	11.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	\$7.62	\$7.65	\$7.55	\$7.55
July.....	7.82	7.85	7.75	7.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	\$6.62	\$6.65	\$6.55	\$6.55
July.....	6.92	6.95	6.85	6.85

† Bid. ‡ Asked.

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 26.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7½; 18@20 ave., 7½@7¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5; 10@12 ave., 4½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 5½; 12@14 ave., 5½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8½@8¾; 18@20 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 7½@7¾; 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7¼; 18@20 ave., 7¼; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 6¾; 14@16 ave., 6¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 7¾@7¾; 18@20 ave., 7¾@7¾; 20@22 ave., 7¾@7¾; 22@24 ave., 7½; 24@26 ave., 7¼; 26@28 ave., 7; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@7 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5¼; 8@10 ave., 5; 10@12 ave., 4¾; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; 12@14 ave., 5½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 8¼; 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 7¾. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

SEE PAGE  
48 FOR  
BARGAINS

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	230
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	230
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	16	230
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	210
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	213½
Beef Stew.....	5	8 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	8 10
Corned Rump, Native.....	8	10 10
Corned Ribs.....	8	8 8
Corned Flanks.....	10	8 8
Round Steaks.....	10	213½
Round Roasts.....	10	213½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	10 10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	10 10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	7 7
Rollad Roast.....	10	213½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	22.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	1.50
Fore Quarters.....	1.25
Legs, fancy.....	.18
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	8
Stew.....	8	8
Shoulders.....	10	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½	8
Fore Quarters.....	10	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	8

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	8 8
Pork Chops.....	10 10
Pork Shoulders.....	8 8
Pork Tenderloins.....	25
Pork Butts.....	9 8
Spare Ribs.....	7 8
Blades.....	7 8
Hocks.....	7 8
Pigs' Heads.....	8 8
Leaf Lard.....	10 8

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	8
Fore Quarters.....	10	10
Legs.....	18	8
Breasts.....	8	8
Shoulders.....	10	8
Cutlets.....	20	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	8

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	3½@4½
Tallow.....	2 2@3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 2@2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10 12
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	65 75

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	@12
Turkeys.....	@12
Fowls.....	@11
Roosters.....	@7
Ducks.....	@11
Geese, per dozen.....	\$3.00@7.00

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@16
Chickens.....	11½@12
Ducks.....	@11
Geese.....	@9
Roosters.....	@7

## Veal.

Choice.....	9	@9½
Good.....	7	@8½
Medium.....	6	@7
Coarse, heavy.....	4	@5
Coarse, small.....	3	@4

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@14
Ribs, No. 2.....	@12
Ribs, No. 3.....	@7½
Loin, No. 1.....	@10½
Loin, No. 2.....	@14
Loin, No. 3.....	@9
Round, No. 1.....	@8
Round, No. 2.....	@7½
Round, No. 3.....	@6½
Chuck, No. 1.....	@7
Chuck, No. 2.....	@6½
Chuck, No. 3.....	@5½
Plates, No. 1.....	@5½
Plates, No. 2.....	@4½
Plates, No. 3.....	@4

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@34
Creamery Extra.....	@32
Creamery, Firsts.....	@29
Creamery Seconds.....	@24
Dairies, Extra.....	@28
Dairies, Firsts.....	@25
Renovated, Extra.....	@24

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@22½
Prime Firsts.....	@20½
Firsts.....	@19½
Fresh, cases inc.....	@16½



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

## Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers.....	@ 9%
Native Steers, Medium.....	@ 9%
Heifers, Good.....	@ 9
Cows.....	7 1/2 @ 7%
Hind Quarters, Choice.....	@ 10 1/4
Fore Quarters, Choice.....	@ 7 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks.....	@ 6%
Cow Chunks.....	@ 6
Boneless Chunks.....	@ 5 1/4
Medium Plates.....	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@ 5 1/4
Cow Rounds.....	@ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds.....	@ 8 1/4
Cow Loins, Medium.....	@ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	@ 16 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 20
Strip Loins.....	@ 9
Sirloin Butts.....	@ 11
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 8 1/4
Rolls.....	@ 11 1/4
Rump Butts.....	@ 7 1/4
Trimblings.....	@ 4 1/4
Shank.....	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 11 1/4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	@ 8 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@ 13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native.....	@ 11 1/4
Loin Ends, cow.....	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 5
Flank Steak.....	@ 10

## Beef Offal.

Livers.....	@ 4 1/4
Hearts.....	@ 4
Tongues.....	@ 12
Sweetbreads.....	@ 16
Ox Tail, per lb.....	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 2 1/4
Brains.....	@ 5 1/4
Kidneys, each.....	@ 6

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	@ 7 1/4
Light Carcass.....	@ 8 1/4
Good Carcass.....	@ 11
Good Saddle.....	@ 13
Medium Racks.....	@ 8 1/4
Good Racks.....	@ 10

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@ 5 1/4
Sweetbreads.....	@ 50
Plucks.....	@ 35
Heads, each.....	@ 10

## Lamb.

Medium Cawl.....	@ 11
Good Cawl.....	@ 12
Round Dressed Lamb.....	@ 13 1/4
Saddles Cawl.....	@ 13
R. D. Lamb.....	@ 14
Cawl Lamb Racks.....	@ 14 1/4
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 10 1/4
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 9 1/4
Good Sheep.....	@ 10 1/4
Medium Saddle.....	@ 10 1/4
Good Saddle.....	@ 11 1/4
Medium Racks.....	@ 9
Good Racks.....	@ 9 1/4
Mutton Legs.....	@ 11
Mutton Stew.....	@ 7
Mutton Loins.....	@ 10 1/4
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 8
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	9 1/4 @ 9%
Pork Loins.....	@ 7 1/4
Leaf Lard.....	@ 7 1/4
Tenderloins.....	@ 18
Spare Ribs.....	@ 6
Butts.....	@ 6
Hocks.....	@ 5
Trimblings.....	@ 5
Tails.....	@ 4 1/4
Snouts.....	@ 3 1/4
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 8
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 4
Blade Bones.....	@ 5
Cheek Meat.....	@ 5
Hog Plucks.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Neck Bones.....	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 6
Pork Hearts.....	@ 3
Pork Kidneys.....	@ 3 1/4
Pork Tongues.....	@ 7
Slip Bones.....	@ 3 1/4
Tail Bones.....	@ 4
Brains.....	@ 5 1/4
Backfat.....	@ 6
Hams.....	8 @ 9
Calas.....	@ 8
Bellies.....	@ 10 1/4
Shoulders.....	@ 6

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@ 6
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth.....	@ 6
Choice Bologna.....	@ 7

Viennas.....	@ 7
Frankfurters.....	@ 7
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	@ 6 1/4
Tongue.....	@ 9
White Tongue.....	@ 8
Minced Sausage.....	@ 8
Prepared Sausage.....	@ 8 1/4
New England Sausage.....	@ 8 1/4
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 8 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 8 1/4
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 8
Boneless Sausage.....	@ 13 1/4
Oxford Sausage.....	@ 12 1/4
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 7 1/4
Smoked Sausage.....	@ 7 1/4
Farm Sausage.....	@ 8
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 8
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 8
Special Prepared Sausage.....	@ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@ 6 1/4
Hams, Bologna.....	@ 7 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry.....	@ 18
German Salami, Medium Dry.....	@ 15 1/4
Holsteiner.....	@ 11 1/4
Mettwaist, New.....	@ 12 1/4
Farmer.....	@ 12 1/4
Italian Salami, New.....	@ 10
Monarque Cervelat.....	@ 16

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.....	\$4.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20.....	3.50
Bologna, 1-50.....	3.50
Bologna, 2-20.....	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	4.00
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	3.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$8.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	32.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	5.25
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.00 per lb. net

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.....	@ 18.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	@ 11.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 11.50
Beef Hams.....	@ 13.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 12.50
Mess Pork.....	@ 14.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 15.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ 11.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 11.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@ 9 1/4
Pure lard.....	@ 8 1/4
Lard, substitutes, tcs.....	@ 7 1/4
Lard, compound.....	@ 7 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 44
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.....	

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color.....	13 @ 17
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@ 9 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@ 9
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@ 9 1/4
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	@ 8 1/4
Regular Plates.....	@ 7 1/4
Short Clears.....	@ 7
Butts.....	@ 6 1/4
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1/2 c. more.....	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 10 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 11
Skinned Hams.....	@ 9 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	@ 7
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	@ 8 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	@ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 17
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	@ 13 1/4
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@ 13 1/4
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.....	@ 12
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.....	@ 11
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 16 1/4
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 18 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 18
Dried Beef Outides.....	@ 18
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 14
Smoked Hams.....	@ 15
Boiled Calas.....	@ 13 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 13 1/4
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	@ 13

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 14
Export Rounds.....	@ 18
Middles, per set.....	@ 8
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed.....	@ 22
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 45
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 1
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 11 1/4
Hog bungs, large medium.....	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow.....	3 @ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 85
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 70
Beef weasands.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	\$2.55 @ 2.60
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit.....	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%.....	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	2.45 @ 2.47 1/4 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%.....	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	\$50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	80.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00
Flat shin bones, 58 to 47 lbs. ave. ton.....	62.50
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton.....	65.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton.....	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton.....	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 7.20
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 6.60
Compound.....	@ 6 1/4
Leaf.....	@ 7 1/4

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	@ 7 1/4
Oleo No. 2.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Mutton.....	@ 7 1/4
Tallow.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Grease.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces.....	@ 62
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	@ 50
No. 1 lard oil.....	@ 45
No. 2 lard oil.....	@ 42
Oleo oil, extra.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Oleo stock.....	8 @ 9
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	@ 85
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	@ 54
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 3.50

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Prime city.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Choice country.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Packers' prime.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 1.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 2.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Renderers' No. 1.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
White, "A".....	5 @ 5 1/4
White, "B".....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Bone.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Horse.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Yellow.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Brown.....	3 1/4 @ 4
Glue Stock.....	@ 4 1/4
Neatsfoot Stock.....	@ 4 1/4
Garbage Grease.....	@ 3 1/4

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	34 @ 35
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	33 1/2 @ 34
Soap, bbls., concn.....	62 @ 65 F. A.
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.....	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.55 @ 1.65
Barrels, ash.....	1.12 @ 1.15
Barrels, oak.....	1.30 @ 1.45

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4 1/4
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.35
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Curing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x@3x.....	1.10

## LOUIS A. HOWARD &amp; CO

Dealers

Office, Postal Telegraph Building

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

Chicago

TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINES

LARD OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, TALLOW OIL

CRACKLINGS, BONES, BONE MEAL

GLUE, GLUE STOCK, FERTILIZERS, HORNS AND BONES

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 26.

The receipts of cattle so far this week have been fully equal to the demand, and prices do not show much, if any, change since last week's close, excepting on the well-finished cattle of desirable weights, which are selling 10c. higher. All other grades of steer cattle are selling steady. Trading, as a rule, has been very slow all of this week, and as soon as buyers have secured the few choice cattle needed they would not try to buy the other grades unless they could be bought at steady prices. As this is the season of year when feed yards begin to get muddy we look for indiscriminate marketing of all kinds of cattle during the next few weeks, and do not expect any improvement in prices, as we believe the feeders, as a rule, who now have cattle that are about ready for shipment, have come to the conclusion that prices will not advance in the near future, and are about ready to let their cattle come forward. We do not look for much, if any, improvement in prices until April, but at that time we believe the receipts will be more moderate and prices will show some advance. A small proportion of the cattle that have been coming to market of late have been butcher stock, and good to choice butcher cows and heifers are selling very high, prices on all grades today being 10c. to 15c. per cwt. higher than last week.

On last Saturday the receipts of hogs totaled 50,423, the largest receipts ever arriving on any one market on Saturday. Prices were 15c. lower, but the market was active at the decline. Since then the receipts have been more moderate, packers apparently want the hogs, and prices advanced Monday and Tuesday 20c. to 25c. per cwt. over Saturday's best time, bulk of the hogs selling on Tuesday at \$4.40@4.50, with tops at \$4.55. To-day (Wednesday), with 38,000 fresh receipts, the market opened steady to 5c. lower, and closed 5c. to 10c. lower, bulk selling today from \$4.35 to \$4.45, with a top of \$4.50. From advices we receive from different parts of the country we believe that there are a very large number of hogs throughout the West still to come forward, and we do not look for any material change in prices during the next few weeks, but believe the bulk of the hogs will sell on this market from \$4.30 to \$4.50.

We have not been having a very keen demand this week for sheep and lambs, and prices are unevenly lower, and while the market does not show so very much change trading has been very dull and prospects do not look favorable for much, if any, advance in prices in the near future. Feeders are becoming discouraged over the unfavorable outlook for better prices, and are emptying their feed pens as fast as possible.

### C. H. GILLET & CO.

Strictly Commission Buyers

## Cattle, Hogs & Sheep

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago

Quotations Furnished. Correspondence Solicited.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 34,000; last week, 35,100; same week last year, 37,500. Stronger markets have ruled each day this week; heavy steers show the least advance, but are a shade higher than a week ago; light steers strong to 15c. higher; yearling steers, cows and heifers 10@15c. higher. Top beef steers, \$5.60; bulk, \$4.90@5.50; heifers, \$4@5.25; cows, \$3.50@4.75; bulls, \$3.25@4.40; calves, \$4@6.50. Quarantine supply is small and 10@15c. higher; steers, \$4.25@5.25; cows, \$2.80@3.75. Stockers and feeders are 10@20c. higher; supply small.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 73,100; last week, 69,900; same week last year, 54,000. Tendency of prices has been upward all the week, except for a small decline early yesterday; stronger to-day; heavy hogs, \$4.35@4.50; packers' weights, \$4.20@4.45; lights, \$4@4.30. Mexico filled an order for heavy hogs this week; the best demand from packers is for medium weights suitable for the fresh meat trade. Moderate receipts are taken to indicate limited future marketing.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 35,100; last week, 38,500; same week last year, 46,100. Lambs declined 10@15c. this week; yearlings and sheep about steady; market closing firm on all kinds. Proportion of lambs continues large; heavy lambs, \$6.40@6.55; light lambs, \$6.50@6.65; yearlings, \$5.60@6.15; wethers, \$5@5.30; ewes, \$4.50@4.90; choice ewes to-day, \$5.10.

**HIDES** steady; green salted, 4½@5½c.; bulls, 3½@4½c.; glue, 3c.; dry flint butcher, 11@13c.; dry glue, 6c.; sheep pelts, 10c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	649	—	—
Armour	3,437	20,520	5,278
Cudahy	2,646	10,356	2,224
Fowler	1,077	—	2,962
Morris	3,237	12,356	4,389
Ruddy	726	—	—
Schwartzschild	3,535	16,819	3,600
Swift	2,825	16,069	5,455

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Feb. 25.

A heavy snow storm the early part of last week seriously interfered with the marketing of stock and yet the supply of cattle was substantially the same as for the week previous, although some 5,000 short of the corresponding week a year ago. Prices advanced sharply the first half of the week, but the advance was all lost before the close. So far this week supplies have been fairly liberal and there has been a somewhat stronger trend to values for both beef steers and cow stuff. Eastern shippers are taking quite a few cattle, but both local dressed beef men and outside buyers seem to prefer the fat light and handy weight grades to the heavier cattle. Choice beefs sold up to \$5.50 today, with the bulk of the fair to good 1,100 to 1,300-lb. beefs at \$4.75@5.15. Cows and heifers are selling at a range of \$2.25@4.75, the fair to good butcher and beef grades largely around \$3.25@4.00. Trade in stockers and feeders has been rather light of late, owing to the rough weather and bad roads, but prices have ruled strong right along. The range is about \$2.75@4.75, with the bulk of the desirable grades around \$3.75@4.25.

Hog prices were very irregular last week, owing to the unevenly distributed supplies, and yet the average decline for the week was less than a dime. All classes of buyers are taking the hogs freely at the prices and there has been a quick recovery from the low point last week. Heavy grades still have the call, while underweight stuff sells at low and uncertain prices. The range is narrowing somewhat, however. With about 13,000 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. higher. Tops brought \$4.25, as against \$4.30

on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.05@4.20, as against \$4.05@4.15 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue comparatively light. Packers are taking fat wethers, yearlings and ewes freely at full last week's figures, but there has been a 10@15c. decline on lambs. Lambs are quoted at \$6.25@6.75, yearlings \$5.25@5.90, wethers \$5.00@5.35, and ewes \$4.50@5.00. Feeder lambs are in good request and quotably unchanged at \$5.50@6.30.

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 25.

Arrivals of cattle are continuing of very moderate volume, and yet there is not the improvement in trade that the producing and selling interests naturally expect. All classes of butcher stock and the lighter grades of steers are selling quite readily, in fact with fat dressed beef, cows and heifers in very moderate supply, and prices relatively higher than the cheaper priced steers, the buying trade is taking to the latter and giving the market for them an active tone at strength prices, while the heavier, longer fed, and higher priced beefs are not showing any improvement, however. The breaking up of winter will perhaps be a factor in the supply conditions for a limited time, and owners will be disposed to rush their cattle in on account of muddy feedlots and fields. This will, perhaps, preclude any reliable improvement in the near future. Although there is no evidence of any plethora of good fat cattle in the country, there is fair demand for limited supply of stockers and feeders.

Hog supplies are running moderately heavier than last week, and yet it is apparent that the packing trade is favorable to fairly liberal supplies. Prices have taken a sharp jump this week, and have advanced 25@35c. in the past two days. Hogs are still quite good in quality, although there are still a good many light weights coming. While the breaking up of country roads and muddy feedlots would perhaps stimulate increased cattle receipts, as cattle can be moved through mud, the same condition would be apt to curtail the arrival of hogs, as the latter cannot be moved handily on heavy roads. It is not impossible that contemplation of this is a factor in the present upward movement of live hogs. Bulk prices to-day were \$4.15@4.35, with tops selling at \$4.42½.

There is a tendency towards the increase of fed sheep on western lots, and the market is not in very good condition. In fact, the tendency of prices is downward and there is much fear expressed in the West of heavy losses on winter feeding operations. Best lambs are now worth about \$6.60, top yearlings \$6.00, wethers \$5.50, and ewes \$4.80.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEB. 24, 1908.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,259	—	1,251	12,172	22,037
Sixtieth street	2,705	30	2,154	6,748	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	19,901
Lehigh Valley	4,276	—	460	19,490	—
Weehawken	655	—	—	1,044	—
West Shore	1,548	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	66	144	36	5,100
Totals	12,453	96	4,000	39,490	47,038
Totals last week	12,087	115	3,502	41,306	51,203

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwartzschild & S., So. Civic	413	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., So. Baltic	—	—	2,000
Schwartzschild & S., So. Massachussetts	370	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., So. New York	—	—	1,200
J. Shamburg & S., So. Civic	420	1,030	—
J. Shamburg & S., So. Massachussetts	370	—	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Civic	—	—	8,080
Morris Beef Co., So. Baltic	—	—	1,050
Morris Beef Co., So. New York	—	—	1,500
Swift Beef Co., So. Baltic	—	—	2,200
Armour & Co., So. New York	—	—	1,300
Un. Dressed Beef Co., So. Civic	—	—	550
Total exports	1,573	1,030	13,480
Total exports last week	819	—	12,960





# Retail Section

## BUTCHERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America will be held in August of this year at Cleveland, Ohio, according to the announcement made by National President Charles H. Munkwitz, of Milwaukee. Last year's meeting was at Niagara Falls. Efforts will be made to bring retailers' organizations all over the country into the national body and get out a big attendance for the Cleveland meeting.

## IOWA BUTCHERS ARE PROSPEROUS.

The Master Butchers' Association of Burlington, Iowa, at its recent annual meeting reported its affairs in a very prosperous condition, with an increased membership. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. J. Muckensturm; vice-president, Nick Lau; treasurer, L. Miller; secretary, C. Ender; assistant secretary, George Muckensturm; financial secretary, W. T. Duker; inside guard, J. O. Thomas; outside guard, Al. Dankwardt; trustees, R. J. Senn, Jos. Stoll and H. J. Schwartz.

## OBJECT TO COVERING MEATS.

Acting upon a protest made by the Butchers' Association of Oakland, Calif., the auditing and finance committee of the city council has returned to the Board of Health for further consideration an ordinance designed to regulate the sanitary conditions of the markets. The butchers claim that every possible means was being taken to keep the meats wholesome and free from dust and dirt, and any ordinance which will require all of the meats offered for sale to be covered will entail unnecessary expense and hardship. The committee, in view of the butchers' claims, has returned the bill to the board of health for further consideration.

## BUTCHERS' SIGNS CAUSE ROW.

Two butchers' factions have been stirred up in the Diamond Market at Pittsburg, Pa., over the displaying of price signs on meats and meat products. A few days ago several dealers in the market plastered their places with signs of cut prices. This display

aroused the displeasure of other dealers, who informed the offenders that it was contrary to the terms of the lease to place signs on the stands indicating the prices of the articles.

The matter was referred to the market clerk who ruled in favor of the "no sign" dealers. The butchers affected will fight the ruling and intend to take up the matter with the director of the department of public works. They hope to secure a promise that the rule prohibiting signs will be modified.

## FIGHT ON SUNDAY CLOSING.

Those butchers of Covington, Ky., who have declared for Sunday closing have met with some opposition. An organization has been perfected by those who are opposed to the new order of things and they intend to fight the Covington Retail Butchers' Association, who voted unanimously to close Sundays, beginning with March 1. The new organization has elected a committee of three to canvass the city and secure names of those butchers who are opposed to Sunday closing. Both organizations plan to exhibit cards in the stores of the members, stating whether they will keep open on Sunday or not. It is said that those retailers in favor of the move will abide strictly by their Sunday closing agreement and hope to have public opinion on their side. This will undoubtedly have great weight in settling the question.

## BUTCHERS AID SANITATION MOVE.

The Retail Butchers' Association of San Francisco, Calif., held a meeting last week which, according to reports, was given over largely to a discussion on sanitation. According to the health authorities the chief fear of the spread of the plague in San Francisco is because of the prevalence of rats, and the sentiment expressed at the butchers' meeting was "hundreds for sanitation, but not an ounce of scraps for the rats." Several of the city health officers addressed the meeting and explained just how the plague is scattered. The association became so

aroused to the gravity of the contagion situation that not only was full support pledged the authorities, but \$100 was subscribed to aid the work in exterminating the rats and more was pledged if needed.

Butchers who had expressed the opinion that their shops were in a thoroughly cleanly state left the meeting with the conviction that there was still plenty to do in cleaning up. It was pointed out that even the leaving of sweepings from the chopping block in open boxes for the tallow man gave food for the rats. San Francisco is the only city in the country where such a danger confronts the population.

## DO IT TO-DAY.

Do it to-day. We are most of us well aware of the fact that putting any action off until to-morrow is a very bad habit and likely to lead to a continuation of postponements until its consummation is never accomplished. Most of us are continually advising our friends and employees to never contract such a habit, but to do things to-day. Most of us also have this habit ourselves, in a more or less aggravated form, and probably never realize it unless some of the friends we are advising take occasion to call our attention to the fact.

Now is the time to show these people something. Make a change. Turn over a new leaf. Do things to-day. And thus set an example to friends and employees which will do much more good than the free advice we have given them in the past. After all it is the example which teaches most readily.

Every time we stick to a disagreeable job, and finish it, instead of putting it off until to-morrow, we will feel a degree of satisfaction which cannot be secured in any other manner, and this alone will pay for the extra effort and thus leave the accomplished fact as clear profit. Shall we give it a trial the very next time we start to put something off until to-morrow?

Need a good man for the shop? Watch page 48.

## CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING

## BEEF, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS

AS WELL AS BEING

## NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new **BROOK AVENUE MARKET**, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

**MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.**

**HARLEM BRANCH: 131st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene Pl.**



**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Horace J. Kidder, of Malden, Mass., provision dealer, at the instance of three creditors, whose claims amount to \$1,547.

J. Mercier has opened a new meat market at Portland, Me.

Goff Brothers have opened a meat market in connection with their grocery business at Mishawaka, Ind.

Fire damaged the meat market of F. E. Peterson & Company at Rockland, Mass., last week.

Ed. Grue has purchased the meat market of Klein and Lambert at Dubuque, Ia.

Geo. W. Hall has purchased the meat market of A. C. Anderson at Trenton, N. J.

The meat market of John Zerwekh & Sons at Peoria, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

R. Thompson has sold his interest in the Arcadia Meat Market at Bear Lake, Mich., to his partner, Melvin Strine.

H. Sliter has opened a new meat market at Chatham, N. Y.

W. J. Kept, a veteran provision dealer at Brooklyn, N. J., died on February 22.

J. Watson's meat market at Minnetonka, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of L. Welsh at Mt. Lebanon, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

John Ragar will reopen the meat market of the late John H. Ragar at Harrison, O.

The dwelling and meat market of F. Gaume at Seneca, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

Keck & Son have opened a new meat market at Valparaiso, Neb.

Frank Crinklaw has disposed of his meat market at Steele City, Neb., to T. N. Reiber.

Robert Christy has purchased "Everybody's Meat Market" at Central City, Neb., from M. Miesner.

J. W. McHalton has purchased the interest of A. P. Ridge in the City Meat Market at Chappell, Neb.

W. A. Dunigan has sold out his meat market at Ohiowa, Neb., to Lester Purdy.

Leonard and Carson have opened a new meat market at Ashland, Neb.

Weber & Company have sold out their grocery business at Huntington Park, Cal., and will devote their entire attention to meats.

J. B. Hill has purchased the meat business of S. D. Halbert & Son at Table Rock, Neb.

Leek Brothers have purchased the butcher shop of Case and Case at Tenino, Wash.

H. Schaefer has retired from the meat business of the Carr and Sires Company at Spangle, Wash.

W. W. Hopkins has sold out his meat business at Olympia, Wash., to H. I. Jacobson.

The Sapperton Meat Supply Company has begun business at Sapperton, B. C.

Wm. Ramm has sold out his meat business at Odessa, Wash., to S. A. Stanfield.

L. Kirchan has purchased the meat market of Stadlerman Brothers at Newport, Wash.

Howick and Ellison have just opened a new meat market at Seattle, Wash.

M. Fleischman has opened a new meat market at Reading, Pa.

The meat market of Tobin Brothers at Brockport, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The death is reported of John B. Neuhierl, a meat dealer at Syracuse, N. Y.

J. Peters' meat market at Sioux City, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of C. M. Vaughn at Ballston Spa, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

**THE VANISHED DAYS.**

Lay the jest about the julep in the camphor balls at last,  
For the miracle has happened and the olden days are past;  
That which makes Milwaukee thirsty does not foam in Tennessee,  
And the lid in old Missouri is as tight locked as can be.  
Oh, the comic paper colonel and his cronies well may sigh,  
For the mint is waving gaily, but the South is going dry.

By the stillside on the hillside in Kentucky all is still,  
For the only damp refreshments must be dipped up from the rill;  
No'th O'Hara's stately ruler gives his soda glass a shove  
And discusses local option with the South O'Hara Gov.;  
It is useless at the fountain to be winkful of the eye,  
For the cocktail glass is dusty and the South is going dry.

It is water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink,  
We no longer hear the music of the mellow crystal clink  
When the colonel and the major and the gen'l and the jedge  
Meet to have a little nip to give their appetites an edge,  
For the eggnogg now is nogless and the rye has gone awry  
And the punch bowl holds carnations and the South is going dry.

All the nightcaps now have tassels and are worn upon the bend—  
Not the nightcaps that were taken when nobody went to bed;  
And the breeze above the blue grass is as solemn as is death,  
For it bears no pungent clove tang on its odorific breath,  
And each man can walk a chalk line when the stars are in the sky,  
For the flax glass now is flaxless and the South is going dry.

Lay the jest about the julep 'neath the chestnut tree at last,  
For there's but one kind of moonshine and the olden days are past,  
For the water wagon rumbles through the Southland on its trip  
And it helps no one to drop off to pick up the driver's whip.  
For the mint bed makes a pasture and the corkscrew hangeth high,  
All is still along the stillside and the South is going dry.

—Exchange.

**NEW BEEF HOUSE AT BRIDGEPORT.**

The meat house owned by McElroy Bros., the poultry and produce dealers of Bridgeport, Conn., which was occupied by the B. & S. Company until the latter erected their own house, will continue to be a meat box. The McElroy firm will go into the beef business also, selling beef at Bridgeport on consignment for T. M. Sinclair & Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week. It's page 20.

**JAMES HEDGES CO.,** Incorporated  
ESTABLISHED 1874  
Dealers in Importers of  
**DRESSED HOG ENGLISH SHEEP**  
**BLADDERS CASINGS**  
4717 Bishop Street, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

**SKEWERS**  
For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to J.  
**HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.**

Established 1868  
**S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.**  
**Sausage Casings**  
447-449 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO 96-100 Pearl St., NEW YORK

**BECHSTEIN & CO.** Importers and Cleaners of  
**SAUSAGE CASINGS**  
CHICAGO: 112-114 Michigan Street NEW YORK: 50 Water Street  
LONDON: 118 Great Suffolk Street Telephone No. 1251 Broad

**ILLINOIS CASING COMPANY**  
**SAUSAGE CASINGS**  
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES  
131 Michigan Street CHICAGO

**Russian Sheep Casings**  
EXPORTERS  
**HABERKORN BROS.**  
SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29  
Hamburg, Germany  
Importers of All Kinds of  
American Sausage Casings

**PURE SALT**  
(ROCK)  
**MYLES SALT CO., Ltd.**  
Offices: NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
Mines: WEEKS ISLAND, LA.  
Quality Absolutely Pure  
**PACKERS GET THE BEST!**

# New York Section

M. Grenebaum, one of A. Silz's poultry experts, is out of town on a business trip.

L. Julius, the Columbus avenue butcher, is said to have sold his shop to N. A. Eisler.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending February 22d averaged 7.94 cents per pound.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company continues to kill from 1,500 to 1,700 cattle per week and reports a lively trade.

The Eastern District, Brooklyn, Master Butchers' Association will hold its annual ball at Arion Hall, Williamsburg, on Monday evening, March 2.

Edward Morris, president and chief owner of Morris & Company, was in New York this week, as was E. F. Bisbee, of the Morris transportation department.

Nathan Adelsdorfer, who was mentioned last week as having gone to Mt. Clemens for his health, has returned much improved. He took in Chicago on his way back.

President James Allerdice, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, was in New York this week inspecting the territory under the supervision of Eastern Manager A. E. Glasgow.

The Rohe & Brother Employees' Association held its annual ball at Maennerchor Hall, 56th street near 3rd avenue, this Saturday evening. A report of the affair will appear in the next issue.

The new provision department to be established at the main plant of the S. & S. Company at 1st avenue and 45th street, is now being installed and General Superintendent Kirscheimer expects a big trade.

The Stewards' Association of New York City held its 14th annual ball at the Palm Garden in 58th street on Tuesday evening. As usual the decorations were a prominent feature; there was a great crowd and a big time.

Manager Berry, of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, at 14th and Washington streets, is promoting a beefsteak dinner to be held at Gee's restaurant this evening. The West Side trade is expected to buy tickets in large numbers.

The National Veal Company is getting ambitious. It will give up its old quarters on 44th street below First avenue and move into the handsome box in the basement of the Swift plant at the corner of 44th street and First avenue, formerly occupied by Morris & Company.

William J. Kent, who had been engaged in the provision business in Brooklyn for half a century, died on Saturday at his home, No. 390 Carlton avenue, in his seventy-seventh year. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Manager Edward Fetterly, of Swift's East Side Market, returned this week from Chicago after a rescue party had pulled him out of an Indiana snowdrift. Manager Charles McDonald, of the beef department, at the East Side plant, is the Chicago absentee this week.

Alderman Joe Schloss, the popular Columbus avenue butcher, was on the committee which opened the Hudson river tunnel on Tuesday. The trade has been wondering who pushed the button, as Schloss has been missing from his usual haunts around the East Side wholesale houses since that day.

The government meat inspector in charge in Brooklyn and the New York City health department inspector in charge of the Brooklyn district have been calling each other names this week over charges made by government inspectors, that houses doing only a local business, which do not come under government inspection, but have city inspection, have not been properly looked after by the city inspectors. The city authorities deny the charges and say their force is efficient. The dispute involves only products sold in Brooklyn.

While the closing of the Wallabout branch of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank has hit the Wallabout market trade hard, a hopeful feeling prevails, and business keeps up well. It is believed that most of the depositors have agreed to a plan looking to the early opening of the bank and the payment of claims in 10 per cent. instalments at stated periods. This plan means a temporary receivership, and payment probably in full. One pleasant feature is that some houses in Manhattan have extended the time debts were due from Wallabout patrons, only insisting that current orders be paid for on a weekly basis.

## NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending February 22, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 44,766 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,437 lbs.; Queens, 125 lbs.; total, 48,298 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 35,550 lbs.; Brooklyn, 145 lbs.; total, 35,695 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 3,010 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,036 lbs.; Bronx, 200 lbs.; total, 5,246 lbs.

Watch page 48 for business chances and equipment bargains.

## S. & S. COMPANY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company was held in New York City on Tuesday of this week. The meeting was entirely harmonious. Stock holdings were represented to the number of 27,486 shares, and 25,862 shares were voted on the election of directors. The entire present board of directors was re-elected without opposition, and the directors re-elected the old officers for another year. The directors are Ferdinand Sulzberger, Max J. Sulzberger, Jesse N. Sulzberger, German F. Sulzberger, Sigmund Grabenheimer, Samuel Grabenheimer and Nathan Grabenheimer. The officers are: President, Ferdinand Sulzberger; vice-president and treasurer, Max J. Sulzberger; vice-president and secretary, J. N. Sulzberger; vice-president, G. N. Sulzberger; assistant secretary, N. Grabenheimer.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger's annual report showed a prosperous and growing condition of affairs in the company's enterprises. He stated that the business of the company had again increased in volume over the previous year in spite of the generally unfavorable business conditions which characterized the latter part of the year and so materially affected and depressed the general commerce of the country. He stated that the number of livestock killed by the company during the year 1907 was 2,379,579, or about 150,000 in excess of the number killed during the year 1906. A material increase of the company's surplus resulted from the year's business.

## TO AMEND NEW YORK VEAL LAW.

A hearing was had the other day before the joint committees of agriculture of the Senate and Assembly at Albany on the bill amending the agricultural law relative to the sale and shipment of calves and veal. A committee representing the New York Poultry and Game Trade Association, consisting of Messrs. J. Smith Richardson, Robert Wingham and J. F. Menke, accompanied by Francis A. Winslow, counsel of the association, appeared at the hearing in favor of the bill.

The proposed bill makes it lawful to sell calves of three weeks of age, instead of four weeks as the present statute provides. The age limit at three weeks is now the standard provided by the United States Government. The proposed bill also provides that calves exposed for sale or sold under the age shall be seized and destroyed, and makes such seizure and destruction the sole penalty for a violation of the statute, unless the act constituting the violation be knowingly and wilfully committed.

The statute as it exists at present provides for a penalty of \$100 for violation, in addition to the seizure and destruction of the calf. The law has worked great hardship among many of the commission men who have received unsolicited shipments in which are included under-age calves, says the New



# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

York Produce Review, and they have been mulcted for damages, notwithstanding the fact that such immature animals have not been actually exposed for sale. The tendency of the courts has been to assume that possession carried with it the intent to sell.

### NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

#### BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Albert, S., 23 Manhattan; A. Miller.  
Brande, M., 154 Madison av.; H. Brand.  
Bernstein, S., 633 E. 9th; J. Levy & Co.  
Bruno, S., 305 E. 71st; H. Brand.  
Briskman, A., 182 Chrystie; E. Briskman.  
Baer, H., 316 E. 8th; J. Levy & Co.  
Berman, N., 4070 3d av.; H. Brand.  
Chowia, L., 540 E. 83d; J. Neberlein.  
Dubin, B., 315-17 E. 102d; H. Brand.  
Feigen, S., 3886 3d av.; United Dressed B. Co.  
Freidman, S., 276 Av. B; A. Lesser.  
Gottschalk, C. F., 869 Columbus av.; J. Albert.

Hart, J., 43 Allen; United Dressed B. Co.  
Koutsky, M., 59 E. 3d; H. Brand.  
Kussansky, H., 17 Pitt; H. Brand.  
Lasher, M., 24 Pitt; H. Brand.  
Lomongo, S., 406 E. 11th; H. Brand.  
Locascio, S., 417 W. 26th; United D. B. Co.  
Lavine, M., 65 E. 110th; United D. B. Co.  
Lipman, B., 1380 Park av.; H. Brand.  
Pollack, L., 474 2d av.; F. Beck.  
Ritzman, S., 136 Orchard; H. Brand.  
Stumpf, G., 150 10th av.; H. Brand.  
Solomon, J., 201 E. 7th; Darling & Co.  
Solomon & Market, 238 E. 118th; H. Brand.  
Taub, B., 63 E. 98th; H. Brand.  
Tomitz, F., 2504-6 7th av.; H. Brand.  
Volp, F. D., 238 E. 97th; A. Schieckinger.  
Wallenstein, S., 192 2d; H. Brand.  
Waldman, M., 121 Henry; H. Brand.  
Walzman, S., 147 Ridge; H. Brand.  
Weissman, J., 614 E. 11th; H. Brand.  
Weiss, A., 217 E. 102d; J. Levy & Co.  
Weiss, J., 100 W. 134th; United D. B. Co.  
Weiss, H., 1612 Park av.; United D. B. Co.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Frank, N., 99 Roosevelt; Frank Bros. B. Co.  
Klein & Murmoistein, 326 E. 70th; J. Weiss.  
Lombard, L., south side of Av. A, about 119 ft. east of White Plains av.; A. Lombardi.  
Barracca, Joseph, 6956 3d av.; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Bloomgarden, Philip, 108 Moore; Darling & Co.  
Diefenbach, George, 1822 Fulton; Julius Levy.  
Deutch, Jacob, 4021 12th av.; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Ehlers, Florence, 1582 Fulton; H. W. C. Schroeder.  
Engal, Sam, 357½ Central av.; Julius Levy.  
Erzinger, Fred, 53d st and 13th av.; F. A. Alford Co.  
Goldstein, Meyer, 75 Cook; United D. B. Co.  
Hess, John, 875 Utica av.; Maria Erick.  
Keicher, Kath., 161 St. Nicholas; Darling & Co.  
Saprone, Mandel, 60 Manhattan av.; Julius Levy.

Sorrintino, Vincenzo, 291 Nevins; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Zisha, Hirsch, 124 Graham av.; Julius Levy.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Bentrock, Fanny V., 146 Norman av.; Adolph T. Henninger.  
Young, J. A. C., 488 Graham av.; Donato Giglio.

##### GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Barash, M., 36 Stanton; J. Herbert.  
Goldman, A., 85 Stanton; J. Kostink.  
Gosler & Schnitker, 2432 8th av.; A. F. Beckman & Co.  
Katz, B., 10 Delancey; L. Gitman.  
Rosenfeld, I. H., Arverne-by-the-Sea; W. S. Rogers.  
Wacker, J., 103 William; W. A. Fair.  
Wilkins & VonSeth, 3353 B'way; Grestede Bros.  
Bauer & Weiss, 802 Washington; H. & A. Wasserman.  
Byrne, H. M., 112 Cedar; T. V. R. King.  
Cobates, J., 685 6th av.; P. & C. Cobates.  
Frankel, M., 50-52 E. 59th; G. Levinthal.  
Fleisig, S., 316-20 Grand; Prince & Heine.  
Hartmetz, J., 27 Cooper sq.; K. J. Schmidt.  
Katz, M., 25 Bowery; B. Folk.  
Kuhneman, O., 2084 B'way; A. Linke.  
Levidivtes, C., 160 E. 42d; J. Mayer.  
Levin & Busch, 1641 Madison av.; Levin Bros.  
Marron, J., 766 E. 138th; E. R. Biehler.  
Pappanicholas, N., 101 W. 40th; J. Deosinos.  
Staikos, G., 691 6th av.; A. Floros.  
Schwarzoff, G., 1120 Girard av., Phila., Pa.; L. Barth & Sons.  
Zerger, B., 95 2d av.; D. Wasser.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Entera, R., 800 E. 168th; J. Sphrintz.  
Gristede Bros., 3353 B'way; Wilkens & Von Seth.  
Mumford, W., 68-70 W. 135th; C. J. Mumford.  
Ungar, Max, 80 Nassau; Mollie Ungar.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

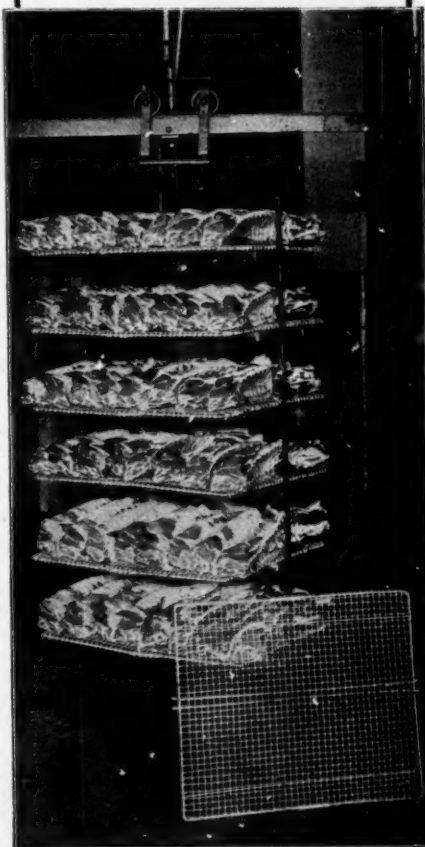
Fonzo, Vincenzo, 32 Nostrand av.; Vincenzo Lundi.  
Haack, Fred, 1421 Gates av.; John Droge.  
Leichter, Pauling, 137 Harrison av.; Adolph Spilberg.  
Nuten, Bessie, wife, and Louis, 176 Middleton; Jos. Bruderman and ano.  
Zotolondoff, Nathan, 192 Varet; Sam Zolotonoff.

Heyman, Albert, 355 Adams; Herman Kaitz.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Carlucci, Salvatore, 128 N. 6th; Luigia Carlucci.  
Cohen, Jacob, 304 Lorimer; Cohen Provision Co.  
Gousky, Dorha, 144 Varet; Sarah Chany.  
Klycky, John, 138 23d; Chas. Przasnicki.  
Kaitz, Herman, 355 Adams; Albert Heyman.  
LeDonne, Daniele, 39 Skillman av.; Guiletta LeDonne.

## Sanitary Trays and Baskets



Made to fit your trees—Allow perfect circulation of air—Save floor space and rehandling  
Catalog "P" explains in detail.

**American Wire Form Co.**  
96-102 Church Street  
NEW YORK

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15@6.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	3.85@5.10
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.20@6.30

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.00@9.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@8.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.00
Live calves, baryards, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@3.75

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.10@7.65
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@7.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.25

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	\$5.10
Hogs, medium.....	\$5.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$5.30
Pigs.....	5.50@5.80
Rough.....	4.10@4.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 9%
Choice native light.....	8 1/2 @ 8%
Common to fair native.....	8 1/4 @ 8%

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 9
Choice native light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 1/2 @ 7

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 2, 9 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 11c. per lb.; No. 2, 9 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 7c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @14
Western calves.....	12 @12 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	11 @12
Western calves, common.....	8 @10

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 6 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 6 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 6 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@13
Spring lambs, good.....	12 @12 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	10 @10 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @9 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	9 @9 1/2

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	@10 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	@10 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@10 1/2
Smoked Picnics, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Smoked shoulders.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	11 @12
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11 @11 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	15 @16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	13 1/2 @15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @11

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ 70.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 20.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 85.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65 @70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40 @50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	15 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	7 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	1 1/2 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @7c. a piece
Oxtails.....	6 @10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	15 @25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	6 @10c. a pair
Lamb's fries.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	8 @ 9
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 @ 9

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30 @25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	@50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	@50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	12 13 1/4	10 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9 10 1/2	13
Pepper, Penang, white.....	11 1/4	13
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11 14	14
Pepper, shot.....	10 —	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2 10	5
Coriander.....	13 3 1/2	16
Cloves.....	13 12	50
Mace.....	45	50

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .16
No. 2 skins.....	@ .14
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .14
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .12
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	@1.05
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	@1.45
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	@1.45
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	@1.35
No. 1, kips, 14-18.....	@1.80
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@1.55
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@1.45
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@1.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@2.35
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@2.10
Branded skins.....	@ .09
Branded kips.....	@1.30
Heavy branded kips.....	@1.50
Ticky skins.....	@ .10
Ticky kips.....	@1.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@1.50
No. 3 skins.....	@ .07

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### DRY PACKED.

Turkey—Young hens, fancy.....	@18
Young toms, fancy.....	@18
Hens and toms, fancy.....	@18
Good to prime.....	@15
Poor, thin.....	@12
Western old hens, prime.....	@16
Western old toms, prime.....	@15
Western, old, fair to good.....	@13
Spring Chickens, broilers—	
Philadelphia, fancy.....	@25
Pennsylvania, 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	@24
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@17
Western, dry-picked, medium weight.....	@14
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@14
Spring Chickens, roasting, dry—	
Philadelphia, fancy.....	@20
Philadelphia, medium grade.....	@17
Pennsylvania, fancy.....	@15
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@17
Western, dry-picked, 8 lbs. and over.....	@13
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large.....	13 1/2 @14
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	12 1/2 @13
Fowls, feed—	
Western, dry picked, selected, heavy, boxes.....	@14

Western, dry picked, average best, straight.....	@14
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, choice.....	@13 1/2
Other Western, scalded, choice.....	@13 1/2
Southwestern, average best.....	@12

Capon—	
Philadelphia, fancy.....	@22
Ohio and Ind., selected, large.....	@21
Ohio and Ind., 6 lbs. and under, each.....	@17 1/2

Ducks—	
Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, dry.....	@14
Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, feed.....	@—
Other Western, choice, dry.....	@13
Other Western, poor to fair.....	@10

Geese—	
Western, choice, dry.....	@11
Western, choice, poor to fair.....	@10

Squabs—	
White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@13.75
White, 9 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 3.25
White, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	2.75 @ 3.00
White, 7 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.25
White, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.25
Culls, per dozen.....	.50 @ .80

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb.....	@11 1/4
Fowls, per lb.....	@13 1/4
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@14
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@15
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@11
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@10
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

## GAME.

Wild Ducks—	
Readheads, per pair.....	\$1.50 @2.00
Canvas, per pair.....	2.25 @3.00
Mallards, per pair.....	1.00 @1.25
Ruddy, per pair.....	.50 @ .90
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	.75 @1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.60 @ .75
Common, per pair.....	.30 @ .40
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	.25 @ .30
Jack Rabbits—Per pair.....	.40 @ .50

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. i. f. New York.....	@ 2.70
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.40 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@18.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	9.00 @10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	@—
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	@—
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	@ 3.03
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	5.25 @ 5.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.30
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 26 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

## FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide



